NO. 9.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man

Utilization of Factory Waste.

ter, and which is now allowed to go to waste.

the manufacturers' hands, but in many establishments of this kind large quantities of foreign wool are consumed, and much of this is not only not washed but that from South America is completely filled with burrs which adhere to the wool. In cleaning, sorting and washing this wool, much of it comes off with the burrs. This, as well as the water in which the wool has been scoured, is rich in the elements of ferwool has been scoured, is rich in the elements of ferwool has been scoured, but the water in which the wool has been scoured, is rich in the elements of ferwool has been scoured, but the water in which the wool has been scoured. wool has been scoured, is rich in the elements of ter-tility, and if saved and absorbed by the use of loam, muck, &c., would be found of great benefit to all crops to which it was applied. Yet notwithstanding its value, it is in most factories regarded as not worth saving. Again there is a great deal of value to the soap
Somerset County," and of Mr. Ayer on the means of suds used in fulling and scouring the cloth in such establishments, and this generally finds its way into the ocean in the same stream that carries the mills. When visiting the mill at North Vassalboro', a few years since. Mr. Lang called our attention to the waste of this rich matter and was then about putting in operation a contrivance to save it all after it was used for its first work. This was to be absorbed by solid matter, and Mr. Lang assured us it would save in the single mill at Vassalboro', thousands of barrels annually of the best fertilizing material, then entirely wasted. We should like to know if his plan for saving it those already treated upon by some of the members. ed. We should like to know if his plan for saving it those already treated upon by

in larger factories. The wool at these establishments pointed to report upon a topic to which they have is all assorted, and from many of the skins considera-ble quantities of tag-locks with wool, is clipped off and a hotel or boarding house write out thoughts and thrown aside. After the wool has been pulled from the slats they are thrown into a vat and limed. At This should be the work of a year at least, and the the wool pulling establishment near this city, some farmer should have the leisure and quiet of his own sixty thousand skins are pulled annually, and in dress home to prepare the same. Therefore, all such report ing or liming them a considerable quantity of lime is should be prepared by members during the summer used, one cask being required to prepare from five to intervals of the session, and no work of the kind eight hundred skins. There are also particles of fiesh should be required or expected of new members or of

fertilizers, and are becoming more highly prized by ed at the recent session, should not occur. our farmers than heretofore. And it is time their eyes were opened to this fact. We have too long alcontain portions of lime, magnesia, the phosphates, hold of the matter and put it in operation within it

procuring them.

have indicated above for furnishing manurial agents, and many others not specified, are resorted to, and deemed necessary to keep up the fertility of their land. So in a short time it will be with us. Year by year the food producing capacities of our old farms ports was made, some of them upon subjects that have are growing less and less, and but for the new lands of the West we should be hungry much of the time. from them we may expect to receive much new and It is not prudent to think of always depending upon important information. The plan has in it, (if the manures) found in the market, as are the patent medicines, to make up this deficiency, and the reliable of a profitable and successful meeting at the next sesbut neglected home resources of every kind must be brought under contribution. Some of these we have pointed out above, and farmers must see to it that the members should more earnestly than heretofore, dewaste heretofore suffered from these sources, is at once vote their thoughts during the year to the investigastopped and the same turned to profitable account. tion of some subject peculiar to the rural economy of

ume in an entire new dress, and upon a much nicer sessions these views and practices should be brough quality of paper than heretofore, but we miss the old corder to the page and the rustic letters to the headquality of paper than heretofore, but we miss the old ing, to which we had become much attached. It is one of the best of our horticultural magazines.

The Farm and Fireside commenced at Woonsocket,

this be done by the several members the present sea-R. I., last year, and which was a readable and well

A Rev ew of the Session.

The thirteenth annual session of the State Board of Agriculture, which closed in this city last week, was somewhat behind the previous sessions in point of interest, due in a great measure, doubtless, to the large number of new members present. Of the seventeen members composing the Board—one member at large, representing the State Agricultural Society, and one from each county in the State—nine, or a little mere Our farmers are approaching the time, and that too than half were new members, only two of whom had at no slow pace, when the production of a larger ever served before at the Board, and who consequentamount of human food from a given area, than now, ly, were unacquainted with the business of the session. will not only form their great study but become a However, the organization has the help of some strong matter of stern necessity. To accomplish this a great minds, and it at once set about the work before it in a change must take place as well in the saving as in the gloveless, farmer-like manner, quite refreshing to see. application of the fertilizing material for our farms-a On the first day it entered into a somewhat prolonged thing in which our farmers are now proverbially discussion on the subject of wheat culture, and a committee consisting of three members representing wheat in whatever in any form can contribute to the fertil- growing counties was appointed to take into considerixing elements required by the land will be forced upon our cultivators. Some farms are rather deficient of muck or other aids to the manure heap, and it will not do to always rely upon foreign or concentrated the same to the Secretary in season for their deliberafertilizers. To what shall we turn as a means of augmenting our home resources for manures? We an- It is much to be regretted that a subject of so much swer, in a measure to the various local manufacturing importance should have been put off in this way, as establishments in which branches of industry are carried on capable of furnishing more or less of such mat-cultivation of wheat and the subject of a State bounty upon the same, should have gone out to the Legisla Take woolen factories for instance: The waste that comes from sorting over the wool to be manipulated, possesses a very high manurial value. Our domestic wool to be sure is mainly cleansed before it reaches would doubtless have had great weight with that body

There is also a considerable waste of valuable manurial agents in all establishments where wool pulling is carried on, although it occurs to a far less extent than ing that they can at the opening of the session be appeared by the carried on the control of the session be appeared by the carried on the control of the carried on the car

should be required or expected of new members or of any member during the few days of the regular winter session. Then with these reports all ready at the commencement of each session, the work before the Board would be the discussion of the same with the work before the Board would be the discussion of the same with the view of beating as much information as possible out of them. Reports should be thoroughly discussed and the control of the same with the view of beating as much information as possible out of them.

it is at present hardly regarded as worth enough to pay for carting it from the factory vats to the farms.

or them. Reports should be devised whereby the some simple way should be devised whereby the Leached ashes and the other refuse matter of soap lengthy and useless discussions upon technical bearboiling and tallow candle factories are most valuable ings and similar points in the reports, as was witness

lowed the leached ashes of our Maine potash establishments to add to the value and improve the quality of the market garden lands of Long Island, and while we cannot bring back those already carried there in during the past year, has proved to be of great value we cannot bring back those already carried there in large quantities, we can put a stop to any more going the same way, and retain them here to enrich our own farmers, and the pockets of our own farmers. The former of the State, and every society should take earnest &c., and the latter are worth three times the value of limits and under its direction. But we do not believe any part of the small bounty now given to agricul-The same remarks are true of the refuse from tan- tural societies by the State, should be appropriated neries, such as horn-piths, trimmings of the hides, and the poorer quality of hair, which are useful in commended by Mr. Chamberlain, in his resolve of the compost heap, making a good and lasting manure; leather soraps, and the refuse of saddlers shops; the ducement to any man qualified to lecture, nor producwaste charcoal from blacksmith shops, furnaces and tive of any good if so spent. We believe this matter engine houses; sawdust, fine shavings and wood trim-mings from lumber and furniture factories; the sect from chimneys; offal from slaughter houses; the residue from starch manufacturing establishments, con-sisting of the fetid water used in making starch from month during the busy season, and once a week durgrain or potatoes, as well as the manurial resources from many other kinds of manufacturing works, and the character of the field excursions of the Essex Innow generally thought of little or no value, or at least not of sufficient amount to compensate for the labor of any society, and the most direct means of disseminat. ing information among farmers, and drawing out their Some may think fertilizing matter can be more easily obtained from other sources, and that it will be a long time before it will be necessary to resort to the means we have just mentioned to procure the elements needed by our farms for the production of breadstuffs. purpose, one sufficient to have the thing carried out But it is not set. In the old countries every means we in such a way as to be productive of its best good, the

When they are compelled to do this they will regret it their own particular county, reporting upon that particular matter at the annual session. The agricultural practices of different sections of our State vary; the sea coast farms have different systems of manage-The Gardener's Monthly commences its tenth vol-

The Hemestead, devoted to the interests of the American housewife, hails us from Brattleboro, Vt., where it is to be issued monthly at \$1 per year. Its consideration the matter holding an exhibition the

We hope it is not out of place for us to suggest that

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

MORE LARGE CATTLE. Our record of big steers grows larger, and the list increases to such extent we an hardly find room for it in our columns. Among Red Clover as a Renovating Crop-1.

inches; Isaac Fall, Garland, a pair which at two years old, girthed 7 feet 2 inches, and at three years old (present girth) 7 feet 9 inches; Jonathan S. Longley, Norridgewock, a brindle steer, two years old last spring, girthing 6 feet 8 inches, standing 4 feet 8 inches high, and measuring 7 feet 2 inches in length. For this last the owner desires a mate.

Information Wanted. In No. 3 of our present volume, J. Jerrald gave the account of some extraordinary results of the application of plaster to a field of grass. One ton of plaster was applied to the field, and in three years the yield of hay increased from six to thirty-two tons. A correspondent at Paris, Mr. N. B. Marston, in a recent letter, desires us to ask Mr. Jerrald to state the dimensions of the field, and the rate of plaster applied to the acre. Very pertinent and suggestive queries.

One ton of plaster was applied to the field, and the rate of plaster applied to the acre. Very pertinent and suggestive queries.

you with the Rhododendron Maximum, Azalea Nudiphates, nitrogenous and carbonacious matter.

According to the New York Tribune, one of the

## New Publications.

THE AMERICAN HERD BOOK: Containing Pedigrees Short Horn Cattle, with Introductory Notes. By Lewis F. Allen. Volume VIII. Buffalo, N. Y.:

School, and they will be found useful for family study is a cheaper fertilizer, then it is important to know or introduction into our higher schools. Boston: this fact—if indeed it be a fact. And here lies the Crosby & Ainsworth.

## Bee-Keepers Association.

After the informal discussion on the subject of beekeeping before the Board of Agriculture on Friday, 24th ult., the preliminary organization for a State Bee-keepers Association was formed by choice of the following officers :

President-Rev. Samuel F. Dike, Bath. Secretary—S. L. Boardman, Augusta.

Executive Committee—R. D. Paul, Farmington Falls; Geo. W. Blanchard, West Gardiner; Samuel

The objects of the Association are to extend the interspersed with occasional small swamps—no keeping of the honey bee, to gather and dissiminate marshy, but rather dry and rocky. The growth keeping of the honey bee, to gather and dissiminate information in regard to its management, and to torm a better means of co-operation among bee-keepers in different portions of the State. Arrangements for an exhibition in June next, and also one in autumn during the period of holding the annual fairs, are to be made. This branch of rural economy has been too much overlooked among us, and it is hoped much good will grow out of the formation of this society. We learn it is the purpose of the Association to soon issue a circular letter of inquiry to all bee-keepers, soliciting information upon all the important points in the business of bee management, which will be inn the business of bee management, which will be in-

Communications.

them we note the following: Winthrop Morrell, Water-ville, two-year-old, 7 feet 6 inches; also another pair of the same age girthing 7 feet; Dow Davis, Water-Whether this idea was original with the writer of the of the same age girthing 7 feet; Dow Davis, Water-ville, two pairs of three-year-olds, 7 feet 6 inches; Ephraim Morrell, Waterville, one-year-old, 6 feet 3 inches; Isaac Fall, Garland, a pair which at two years Since then I have been led to suspect that it is also

considerable extent, except with timothy, even upon gestive queries.

WHEAT CULTURE. Mr. Henry Poor writes with his usual enthusiasm about wheat and corn culture in our State, and we hope his letter will not be overlooked. In a private note he says he is "glad our farmers are ripening into the belief that Maine is a wheat growping State," and adds, "I was pleased to see your Goving State," and adds, "I was pleased to see your Governor existenced in the watter. It come out to the go interested in the matter. It goes out to the get all we can out of the soil, without much thought spouls from the right source."

ernor so interested in the matter. It goes out to the people from the right source."

Answer to Query. Ira Lord of Great Falls, N. H., in reply to the query in our issue of 23d ult, in regard to pigs losing the use of their legs and hind parts, says: "I would suggest the following as a remedy. Take a piece of garget root three or four inches long and soak it in a quart of warm water and mix it with their food once or twice a week, or even oftener as it will do no harm."

Large Yield. We are informed that Mr. Otis Crosby of Pittston, raised the past year, from one bushel of the Early Goodrich, forty bushels of good, sound potatoes. The space of land occupied was ten rods long and one and one-fifth rods wide.

Oxford Down ram three years old, the weight of which was as follows: carcass 130 lbs., rough tallow 13 lba, pelt 17½ lba, making a total of 160½ lbs
Trees and Plants. (J. A. H. Dixmont). The fruit trees you enquire for can be procured of S. L. Goodale, Saco; and he can also, we presume, furnish you with the Rhododendron Maximum, Azalea Nudifors, and Kalmia Latifolia.

TRAINING OR BREAKING COLTS. We can give our most successful farmers of Westchester county, N. Y., says that "he would not draw barnyard manure a mile Sheepscott Bridge correspondent no satisfactory personal information upon this subject, and must refer him to the works of Jennings and Herbert for the same. They can be had of A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington street, Boston.

Washington street, Boston.

Our hungry farms are calling for "more manure—two, three and even five and six miles.

Our hungry farms are calling for "more manure—was manure". We make all we can, and it is to be

more manure." We make all we can, and it is to be hoped, save all we can. But it is not enough, and it never will be while we sell the bulk of our cats and barley, and annually ship thousands of tons of hay, and millions of bushels of potatoes to Boston and New Lewis F. Allen. Volume VIII. Buffalo, N. Y.:

1868. 8vo., pp. 592.

The present volume of this indispensable encyclopedia for all Short Horn breeders, contains the pedigrees of something over one thousand bulls, and about two thousand and five hundred cows, and embodies the results of nearly two year's breeding, the seventh volume having been issued early in 1866. This volume having been issued early in 1866. This there is the properties the present of sight hundred and pinets.

the results of nearly two year's breeding, the seventh volume having been issued early in 1866. This volume contains the names of eight hundred and ninety-three breeders, and we regret they are not arranged in the index by States. As they are not we cannot find without too much searching the names of many Maine breeders. Those of Parmeter & Spaulding of China, and Warren Percival Esq., of Vassalboro', are however noticable in looking through the volume, the latter of whom has the pedigrees of twenty-four animals entered.

We need not speak of the value of this work, as it is well known to every intelligent breeder, and none can breed intelligently and satisfactorily without a close reference to the different strains of blood found recorded therein. The book is well printed, is illustrated by eleven engravings of prize animals, and as the edition is limited, those desiring it should at once address the compiler at Black Rock, N. Y. A few entire sets of the work can be obtained.

Cambridge Course of Elementany Physics. A series of preparatory text books in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Electricity and Astronomy comprised in three moderate sized 12 mos. The authors are W. J. Rolfe and J. A. Gillet of the Cambridge High Rolfe and J. A. Gillet of the Cambridge High thirty years successful experience, says be cannot afford to draw barnyard manure a mile because clover difficulty. We do not believe in clover. We lac faith in the remedy. Young Farmer. South Norridgework, Jan. 28, 1868.

## A Query.

MESSES. EDITORS:-Is there not something in the only physically, but mentally?

There is a strip or belt of land commencing in the south part of Madrid, running eastward through the north part of Phillips, through Salem and a corner of

Freeman, into Strong, situated near the east end of Saddleback Mountain, and south of Mt. Abram. It is what we call low, open, porous, pumple stony land, interspersed with occasional small swamps not

soliciting information upon all the important points in the business of bee management, which will be incorporated into an annual report to be presented to the Association during the next session of the Board of Agriculture in this city.

Mr. Goodale's Report for 1867.

The report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture for the year just closed, contains a full report of the doings of the Board at its session in 1867, with the reports presented by members at that time, occupying the first eighty-two pages of the volume. This is followed by an exhaustive and elaborate paper on the Chemistry of Manures, from the pen of the Secretary, to which some allusion was made in our paper a few weeks since. The next article is on the Agriculture and Industry of Kennebec County by the junior editor of the Farners, being the conclusion of a Survey of the County, the first part of which was published in the report of 1865. Following this we have brief papers on Sour Krout, by a Lincoln county farmer; the Attractions of Aroestook County in an Agricultural Point of View, by the Secretary; the Currant Worm, by John B. Hays, and the Salem Grape by the Secretary. The entire report forms a volume of 248 pages. ards are there yet.
Were I a close observer, and one having good phre

P. S. Since writing the above, I learn from Mr. Leander Daggett of New Vineyard, who lives on the same kind of soil, that his cattle are much troubled with the disease above named. His remedy is to feed sulphur and saltpetre, bleed freely, and in summer turn away to pasture in good feed. He also remarked that cattle troubled in this manner, and dealt with as above, fatten much faster than others.

S. D.

I many wild and water grasses, that our grazing stock no longer relish.

But as the practice of the farmer has much influence over the sons, and practically knowing that the adoption of a rotation of crops has many obstacles to overcome, in my next letter I shall attempt a solution of some of them.

C. B. GILMAN.

Bingham, Jan. 13th.

Talk with the Farmers about Wheat

In these long winter evenings (now half gone) do you not often assemble at the corner stores and else-where and talk over your farm experiences, from day where and talk over your farm experiences, from day to day? And to make it more general and useful, could you not get up social clubs and meet at the district school houses and discuss and unitedly resolve that you will no longer pay from fifteen to eighteen dollars for a barrel of flour, nor from one dollar and thirty cents to one dollar and fifty cents for a bushel of corn? Will you foreswear yourselves that your own acres shall supply you with these crops, as they do with hay, potatoes, rye, oats and barley? Has not your potato crop been almost a failure the past year, and will this discourage you from making the attempt to plant them the coming spring? By no means, but does it not make a larger demand on your purse for flour and corn? Do you not dread to watch the emptying flour barrel and meal chest, putting your hand upon the slmost empty purse and saying to yourself—"where is the money coming from to buy the next barleanto, the sheep fold, and ask yourself which animal you can best spare for the slaughter, that your children shall not want for bread? Do you not look out from shall not want for bread? Do you not look out from the door of your dwelling and count the rich acres of waving grass and growing grains, all excepting wheat, telling you that mother earth carries in her bosom the vital elements of every vegetable growth, that all your wants are there? Do you not neglect entirely, and as a solid body of farmers, the growth of wheat? Why do you attempt to raise any crop? Potatoes grow at the West, and in the Provinces, why not abandon their culture, and let them supply you? Begin, sow your wheat, and believe, "as you sow, so shall you

reap." If you sow not, the harvest will never come. A farmer in Vermont said to me last week that he raised oats and bought his flour. Said I, how many oats do you get to the acre? Thirty bushels—at eighty cents per bushel you get \$24. Now, said I, you pay four dollars per bushel for wheat in the flour you eat, and where you get thirty bushels of oats you might get twenty bushels of wheat. Calling it \$3.50 per bushel you would get \$7.70 difference of forty six get twenty bushels of wheat. Calling it \$5.00 per bushel, you would get \$70, a difference of forty-six dollars to the acre. Said I, wheat is as sure a crop as oats, and why not raise both? Sow your spring wheat when you sow your oats, (early as possible) put it into brine to kill the weevil eggs if there are any, let into some would get the wood off for it.

Time has made rapid changes in these matters.—

The increase of railroads and manufactories have made new and enlarged demands upon the forests, and and sow two bushels to the acre. Do the same with your fall wheat, and sow it by the 25th of August, and you will have the benefit of two crops a season if you sow fall and spring. The farmer asked me to "write it down." I did so, delighted with the idea, as he said by "always thought thay could rive about the same and enlarged demands upon the forests, and the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the said print and the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the said print and the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the axe has rung the death knell of many a tree on the same with the same with the same with the axe has rung the sa

Maine has wonderful natural facilities beyond any of the New England States. Her immense margin of deep water sea coast, from Kittery Point to Passama quoddy, her exports of hay, fish, lumber, potatoes and lime, her large interest in shipbuilding, her fine rivers and unsurpassed water power, her facilities for grazing and sending out cattle, sheep, horses, swine and wool, and the other elements of her forms all conspire to place her in the front rank of States.

Now farmers of Maine, one and all, let no outward bound vessel freighted with cargoes from your farms and forests, no rail cars ladened with live stock return to you freighted with flour or corn. Compel these returns to be made in cash, by cultivating your soil more thoroughly and extensively in wheat and corn, and you may be assured your reward will be found in millions of dollars in your pockets.

Brooklyn, L. I., January, 1868.

For the Maine Farmer

Now if the theory of the growth of our crops is truly llustrated here, how many interesting questions arise illustrated here, how many interesting questions arise plantation will require. When its value is fully known, in our minds. How soon do we ask ourselves, does our soil contain all of these little implements that our seeds or servants must have to useduring their growth? It will eventually become one of the staple products of seeds or servants must have to useduring their growth? It will eventually become one of the staple products of the ie. the most of our farms possess within themselves means to grow our crops without the addition of for-

with a black, rich mould, two inones thick, while in others this mould will not be half an inch in depth; and the writer is well aware that the mere presence of these elements in our soils is not enough, and they must exist there in a soluble form, or as I should have said, in a condition fit for the assimilation of our plants. Indeed, the object of all our tillage is to dilute or disintegrate the plant food of our soils, that they may readily enter the roots of our plants, the silica perhaps to give strength to the stem, that it may stand up in spite of the winds and stretch its branches out into the air like so many little arms after its food in the atmosphere, and supporting its leaves which act as hands and digestive organs. Now perhaps the vital principle of our plants uses potash and soda, just as we do our knife and fork—to separate and divide the other particles of food drawn from the air and soil, and also to digest and assimilate, and to form the structure and ripen our crops. All these elements are necessary, let their function in the lack of the structure and ripen our crops. All these elements are necessary, let their function in the lack of the structure and ripen our crops. All these elements are necessary, let their function in the plant be what it may.

And doubtless while one farmer in Maine is searching for or adding one of these supposed missing elements to his soil, in the shape of lime, plaster, superphosphate, or in short any of the so-colled artificial manures, it should be the business of ninety and nine others to be studying, and earnestly studying how we may the most cheaply set free the plant food we already possess in our soils, that it may enter the rootlets of our plants, that we may thereby have increased crops. Now if we admit that ninety-nine of the farmers in citry hundred poisess the means or the raw branches.

twenty successive years I purchased cattle which were driven to Brighton market. We had no railroads in those days, consequently we had to "foot it" all the way. I drove probably one hundred and fifty head per year. Now, of all the cattle that had the disease, more than nineteen-twentieths—in fact almost all—came from the section above pointed out; and this, although the larger parts of the droves were picked up in adjoining localities—in Phillips, Avon, Madrid, Rangely and Weld—among those gathered from the cattle district. No age seemed exempt from the cattle district. No age seemed exempt from the cattle disease, all were liable to it, from one-year-olds to old cows and oxen. Who can give me any light upon this subject?

P. S. Since writing the above, I learn from Mr. Leander Daggett of New Vineyard, who lives on the

Wintering Sheep.

In wintering sheep, the first thing and one of the utmost importance, is good warm quarters, well ventilated, with a plenty of room for each sheep to eat and lie down. The next thing is plenty of food. Most amount of cold and wet. To my own mind they are undoubtedly the most desirable sheep for profit that our farmers can produce. Their wool is very long and a very great weight, often reaching as high as three hundred and fifty pounds.

## Agricultural Miscellany.

### Our Timber Lands.

and timber were much more abundant on our New England hills than they now are. They can tell of the days when hard wood was thought a good article

and sow two bushels to the scre. Do the same with your fall wheat, and sow it by the 25th of August, and you will have the benefit of two crops a season if you sow fall and spring. The farmer asked me to "write it down." I did so, delighted with the idea, as he said he "always thought they could raise wheat about here, but none had the courage to try, yet the flour bills were awful, and 'taters scarce and high."

The corn crop deserves better attention and can be made to pay. If you have twenty loads of manure only, put it on to one acre and not four, spread it and plow it in. It will give you from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, all you would get from about four acres, and you will have saved a vast amount of plowing and hoeing and a mean scattered harvest. Your corn is worth from fifteen to twenty per cent. more than Western corn. There is no earthly reason why Maine should not raise all the corn she needs. Your Governor, in his message to the Legislature, has made frightful figures for your contemplation, but he is far inside the mark. It carries the evidence of impovernishment to you farmers, who should all say, "I can, I will raise my bread, God helping me, or I will starve."

Maine has wonderful natural facilities beyond any of the New England States. Her immense margin of deep water sea coast, from Kittery Point to Passama-de the mark and they have been soon and high."

The corn crop deserves better attention and can be made to pay. If you have twenty loads of manure only, put it on to one acre and not four, spread it and plow it in. It will give you from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, all you would get from about four acres, and you will have saved a vast amount of plowing and the measurable supply of fuel, but from what the necessities of civilized life require? This is an important question and one that daily presents itself to the notice of every philanthopist. We have cleared off our rough and untillable lands to much. Experience and observation will show that their is many a hilliside in New Engla

For the Maine Farmer Elements of Fertility in our Soils.

Messus. Editors:—In two former articles I attempted to show that the great source of nourishment to the farmer's crops was the atmosphere. It now remains for us to consider the means we have at hand, for drawing this plant food from the air. Let us for instance, call the seeds we sow little servants, let those little seeds be corn, wheat or grass seed, it of course is all the same. Now let us call the elements of our soil the implements that the little servant or seed uses, to

the implements that the little servant or seed uses, to many uses, in six years, and in each successive year lay hold of or draw in the elements of the atmosphere. will furnish more than enough timber to pay ground Now if the theory of the growth of our crops is truly rent and taxes by the simple thinning out a thick

## Abortion in Cows.

Can any one throw any light upon occasional run of ill-luck (for that is all that in our ignorance we can call it) which sometimes attends a breeding herd? A cow will cast her calf, and a whole train of her companions will follow her example; or separate them as you may; and a number in a given season, affected, it would sppear by some common cause, are unfortunate together—or in some cases a farm will for a series of many of us wish that we could extract it, that we might put the thousands of dollars of its proceeds in our pockets; but a wise calculator has not placed it so.

In looking over the analysis of soils, we find a wide difference in the quantity of their respective constituents—that is, some contain more potash, and some more lime, while a third may be twice as rich in organic matter. How often do we see pastures covered with a black, rich mould, two inches thick, while in others this mould will not be half an inch in depth; and the writer is well aware that the mere presence of these elements in our soils is not enough, and they must exist there in a soluble form, or as I should have said, in a condition fit for the assimilation of our trut in their willingness to eat down these heats.

Cultivation of Hops.

The increasing demand for hops both in our own and foreign markets has made this one of the most profitable crops which can be cultivated. The bulk of the production of this country is grown in New York and Wisconsin, although large sections of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont are adapted to the culture of hops, and the quality of those grown in these States is fully equal to those produced in New York. Hops can be raised on any good corn land, but as the plants are very liable to injury from blight and mildew, as can be raised on any good corn land, but as the plants are very liable to injury from blight and mildew, as well as subject to attack from various insects, great care is needed in selecting a suitable situation for a yard. A location should be chosen on high ground where water will not stand at any season of the year, and where there will be no obstruction to the rays of

ne sun.

The ground should be thoroughly plowed and highly nanured, and if the soil is deficient in lime, that armanured, and if the soil is dencient in time, that article must be applied at the rate of one quart to each
hill. The rows should be eight feet apart, and four sets
are usually planted in a hill. If the ground is mellow and a little care used in placing the sets, but a few hills will need replanting. As a rule no crop is gathered the first year, and potatoes or turnips should be planted between the rows to insure a thorough cultivation. Frequent stirring of the ground and percultivation. Frequent stirring of the ground and perfect freedom from weeds are essential to secure large crops. Poles should be set early in the spring of the second year; they should be from fifteen to twenty feet long and placed two at each hill and about fifteen inches apart. As the value of the hop largely depends on the curing, this should never be attempted by a beginner, but the arrangement of a kiln, and the whole process of curing should be learned from a person experienced in the business. The hop is so liable to suffer from changes of weather and attacks of insects that a full crop is seldom raised, but where the yard is favorably situated, and the vines thoroughly cultivated and properly manured, from 2000 to 1500 pounds to an acre can be ediculated upon, and in seas-one particularly favorably 2000 to 2300 pounds to the acre have been raised. The past two years the price of hops in the market has ranged from 55 to 62 cents for fancy, and 40 to 52 cents for strictly prime. And the chances are that prices will rule high for years to come.—Boston Advertiser.

Massachusetts Agricultural College. The annual report of the trustees of the State Agricul College, submitted to the Legislature, is a vol-uminous and exceedingly interesting document. It opens historically, touching the inception of the idea

of agricultural education, and its growth from 1850 to the present time; and then goes on to give a sketch of the life of the college, an elaborate description of the buildings, and a statement of the plan of study pur-

sued and to be pursued.

Early in the trustees' account of the college allusion is made to the resignation of Professor Chadbourne as President, and his removal from the community, as an irreparable loss to the college and the Commonwealth; the death of Hon Joseph A. Pond is also not ticed in fitting language, and his strong devotion to the enterprise spoken of. Concerning the opening of the college, the report

contains several interesting statements. On the 7th of August last, W. S. Clark was elected President; E. S. Snell, professor of mathematics; and H. H. Goodell, professor of modern languages; and the college was opened on the 2d of October. The number of stufreshman—and of course the only—class. Several others were examined, but rejected on account of defiothers were examined, but rejected on account of deficient scholarship, so that during the first term, more
then fifty applied at the college for admission. Besides these nearly as many more, some of them from
other States, have asked for information and intimated
a wish to enjoy the advantages of the institution.
With the present buildings no new class can be formed until after the graduation of this first class, four
years hence. With new buildings a new class of at
least fifty can be formed every year. The trastees
think that an appropriation of \$50,000 would cover
the expense of new buildings.

Towards the close of the report, the trustees speak
of the amount of money the students earn by working

of the amount of money the students earn by working on the farm, and state that by so working, the cost of a four years' course of study at the college can be made quite small. Allusion is made to the military teaching in the college, and the suggestion put forth that the college might be considered the military school of the State.

## Feed Roots to Horses.

It is probable that all our domestic animals, in their original condition, were located in climates that would afford them food throughout the entire year, and that they were endowed with the power of collect-

so that they are in an artificial condition, in some degree, and this condition ought to be taken into consideration in our modes of feeding them.

It seems to us to be contrary to their nature, for horses to be kept any great length of time upon dry hay and grain, and without some tender and juicy food to fill the place, as nearly as possible, of green and succulent grass. This may be done, in some measure, by the use of roots. These will serve, as does the grass, to keep the digestive organs in healthful action. Every horse owner will find it economical to himself to feed roots of some kind liberally to his horses, as under such treatment they will retain their horses, as under such treatment they will retain their health and strength, last longer, and thus be able to do him more service than when kept exclusively on

do him more service than when kept exclusively on dry food.

Livery stable keepers understand this, and they purchase a larger portion of the roots which are raised, than the farmer ought to spare; though the farmer has the advantage of allowing his horses to feed upon green food during a portion of the year. Among the roots, carrots are considered the best for horses; but they will eat potatoes, mangold wurtzels, beets, parsing and turning by commencing with each in very nips, and turnips, by commoncing with each in very small quantities. Their use will prove cheaper than to confine horses to dry food entirely.—New England

Experiments have demonstrated, and analogy has Experiments have demonstrated, and analogy has shown, that the finest and best samples of seed, continued for years, will improve the quality and quantity of the product. A better wheat is thus raised; even a variety may be established. On this principle (in farm stock) we have the Shorthorns, the blooded horses, and the different breeds of sheep, swine, poultry, etc. Experiments have not been made on the human species; but the same, no doubt, holds good here. We plant and sow "as it comes." We take the seed of the same grain that we use in the aggregate, and sow it. Is not this the case almost universally? Corn is an exception to some extent—but why do we except corn? Because it is handy to select. But why select at all? Because it is understood to be good. Analogically, then, it is good to do the same with wheat, cats, barley, etc. But this is less easily done; we therefore neglect it. How long will it take a farmer to go through his wheat, and secure the finest and ripest heads sufficient to sow an acre, or half an acre, er to go through his wheat, and secure the finest and ripest heads sufficient to sow an acre, or half an acre, or a quarter—or even a pint of seed? This pint sowed will be sufficient to form a test crop. The best heads taken from this again, and sowed, will yield another test crop, from which should be taken as before; and so on for a number of years, say half a dozen, more still better. But three or four years will work a decided difference. But the thing should be continued from selected wheat every time. In this way grain can be improved and crops enlarged. There will be larger grains, earlier maturity and better growth.—Rural World.

An interesting paper on "Well tested Evergreens," was read recently before the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, by Joseph Hooper, Esq. The paper is published in the Gardener's Monthly for January, from which we quote the following remarks of Mr. H. in regard to the white spruce (A. alba.) This be says is an especial favorite wherever tested. Coming to us from the northern sections of our country where it endures the utmost rigors of a severe climate without injury, we are thus assured of its reliability in this respect. In point of beauty, it takes a front rank among its kindred. The form of the tree is upright and strictly conical, exceedingly dense in structure, owing to its innumerable short branches; the foliage is charmingly tinged with a light bluish glaneousness, and the tree, although seldom attaining a large size, usually perfects a fair annual growth. In view of its many excellent points, says Mr. H., we may be pardened for expressing the opinion that this species is the most valuable overgreen for our climate belonging to the second class of growth.

numerated.

The bill for the repeal of the Constabulary law oc-

suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops. Mr. Stevens of Kennebec, republican, did not consider

summarily dismissing from court all proceedings pend

osed to the system of prohibition and in favor of

robibition. I'ne debate between the two took a wide atitude, in which political issues were discussed in an

earnest and spirited manner. Other Senators joined in the debate, Mr. Dudley of Arcostook, republican,

authorizes Bangor to loan its credit to the amount of

United States toward its quota for the

amount they are entitled to be reimbursed.

mittee also report resolves for proveding for an amend

into the expediency of crediting towns with the num-

ber of men that paid commutations.

The Special Committee for the Shipping interest

have been instructed to inquire into the circumstances under which the ship "Live Oak" of Belfast was lost

etion of the necessary buildings for the State College Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the purchase

ander the direction of the Trusters.

The Committee on Education have reported a bill

f apparatus and furniture and other nece

Index—Brighton, 10c V lb ; country lots 92001.
SHEEP—Northern—426c V lb.; extra, 728c V lb.; by the head, \$3
Pairs—Brighton, Sheep and Lambs, 1,28@1,50 each: Country, 62@76c.

t was for the reputation of the State to encourage agri-ulture. Horses worth \$25,000 now go out of the State to C Dana 1652 fbs at 125 36 sk. J O White sold 21 ozen, 1550 35 sk; and 13 cattle 1033 the each at 10c 40 sk C O Martin 11 bulture. Horses worth \$25,000 now go out of the State and men come for such horses at these exhibitions. Mr. Merrow of Bowdoinham, declared the State had no money to pay for agricultural shows, which, in his judgment, were mostly a humbug, while Mr. Poor of Andover, hoped the motion to postpone would not prevail. He believed that that the farming interest was as great as any other, and something should be done to encourage farmers to improve their stock, and raise grain of all kinds. In the Senate this resolve has been laid on the table. An amendatory hill has been

exclusive appellate jurisdiction of civil appeals from municipal courts and trial justices, exclusive original jurisdiction of stine fucian on judgments and treations of seire fucian on judgments and recognizances not exceeding five hundred dollars, of all bastardy trials, and of all other civil actions at the five state exer. The drovers from Maine were much dissatisfied with prices offered.

Wool Market.

Bosron, Wednesday, Eeb. 5, 1868. olders of fine grades are more anxious to sell and at rather low

New York Market.

New York, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

FLOUR—State and Western dull and (0@15c lower; State as 48 35@10 75; Round Hoop Ohio, 49.80@13.75; Western, 48.3 #12.00; Southern, drooping, sales 300 bbls. at \$10.00@15.00

Wheat—Declining—Milwankee Choice No. 2, \$2 44. Cons—2 to 3 cents lower. New mixed Western, \$1.24 to 1.27. OATS-Dull and drooping, Western 824@84 in store Wool-Quiet at 191@30c for Texas and 21c for California

1 34; Western mixed, 1 36@1 38.

Augusta City Market.

BEANS-Yellow eyes \$3 00@3 50; Pea 4 00@4 25; Blue Pe 3 75@4 25.

ORANBERBIES-\$4 00 per bush. CORN-Yellow \$1 55@1 60; Bouthern 1 50@1 55

that branch, to report forthwith what further actions is needed to secure such report, occasioned a lively debate, the democratic side claiming that they had not a bate, the democratic side claiming that they had not a however, remain at \$10.00.00 for loose, and \$20 for pressed.

HIDES AND SKINS—Sheep skins \$1.00.00 to gloose, and \$20 for pressed.

HIDES AND SKINS—Sheep skins \$1.00.00 to gloose, and \$20 for pressed. HAY-During the past week but little has been offered. Prices equal priveleges with the majority. The order was Call skins 15@20; Lamb skins 60@1 CO.

PRODUCE-Good Potatoes are plenty at 80@900 per bush;

50@200. Trace is nominal in this department.

8HORTS—Are but little calld for, being held at \$c \( \mathbb{P} \) lb.

WOOD—Hard dry \$6 00@7 00; Green 6 00@6 50; soft 3 50% 4 90: Mill wood 2 50@3 00. WOOL-Market quiet, prices ranging from 35 for course t

APPLES-Green W bbl. \$3 50@5 00; Blicod, W it. 11@ 12. BUTTER-Country & ib, 30.233, Choice Table, 35.238; Stor

Pod, \$3 50@3 75. provides for a commission of three persons to be ap-pointed by the Governor and Council, to audit the claims of cities and towns, and to determine what CHEESE-Factory, 15.0.7; Country, 13.015c. FISH—Cod, targe shore, \$\psi\$ quin. \$5 00.25 50; large Bank \$\psi\$ quin. \$4 50.25 00; small Bank, \$\psi\$ quin. \$2 75.23 00; Pollock, \$\psi\$

> \$7,50@8.50 @1,45, Yellow, \$1.43.20146; Barley, nominal, Shorts per to

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 19:20; Slaughter His 11c; Calf Skins, 20:2000; Lamb Skins 65:20 75. 14c; Eggs & dos., 35.0040c, Turkeys, 18.0025c; Chickens, 150 operatus and furniture and other necessary ex- 18c; Geess, 18@20; Onions, \$1 50s itures for the use of the College, to be expended Veal 8@10c.—Price Current.

I am sequainted with Mrs. Hannah Sand

The Maine Parmer.

Augusta, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1868. TERMS OF THE MAINE PARMER, \$2.00 in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within

These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmen will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute. cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE. Mr. V. Danine will call upon subscribers in Hancock Count luring the mouth of January. during the month of January.

Mr. S. I. Small, agent for the Maine Farmer, will canvas Wes
Somerset during the month of January.

Woman's Rights.

We do not wish to discuss the question of woman's rights, but rather to see what American women and men-especially Maine women, have done in past years, what they are now doing, and what they are duties and trials of pioneer life in Maine were noble women. It was no uncommon thing for young women of excellent families and surrounded by educationa and religious privileges, and all the endearments of friends and home, to follow some young man into the wilds of Maine, and commence housekeeping in a log house, built on a spot of cleared forest, and there help their husband make a home. It required years of toil to make a comfortable home and rear a family; but there was pleasure in all this. Auticipation of future prosperity stimulated them on to their daily tasks. These were the mothers that made strong men. The and laving the foundation for future generations. They had no aspirations to lord it over the sterner ear only so far as they found them in the wrong. The strong woman of those days could card and spin wool. and yet talk over knotty theological questions as vigorously as women of to-day. We well remember one of those women whose praise was held in remembrance, who raised a large family of boys that have since exhibited the good effects of a mother's training in those days. She could utter a moral precept which would leave its impress upon the minds of her children. It cost her no effort to do it. Those women

a mother but with reverence. We would not be understood to imply that there are no smart women at the present day. On the contrary, we are not certain but that farmers' wives have, on the whole, quite as hard a time as did their grandmothers. The tyrant Fashion is not wholly kept on, of our homes. A thousand and one petty cares serve to fritter away a woman's life amid the duties of her household. Nevertheless the minds of women at the present day are more active as a rule than formerly. Eater an intelligent family, and the mother of the household holds as strong a sway over the children, and expresses her views with as much clearness and lecision as they ever did since the world was made. There is more physical weakness among our farmers' wives than formerly, and it is a condition that ought not to exist. The tyrant Fashion, which straitened our mothers' chests as in a vise, the hot, unventilated rooms, the hot cook-stove instead of the fire-place, and the more stimulating food than formerly, have all done

shared the burdens of their husbands with cheerful

and happy hearts. No man can look back upon such

their work towards enfeebling the bodies of our wives. In consideration of these facts, there are certain rights which woman should secure, and do not demand special legislation to secure. The right to more frequent occasions of relaxation from care than formerly, ed custom of going a visiting should be revived. The woman who can leave her household cares for a halfday, and with only her knitting work visit her neighbor, finds it a season of refreshing to her body and mind. As it now is, if a levee or any public gathering demanding the aid of woman is to take place, they are put to the greatest degree of inconvenience, anxiety and labor, to prepare for the expected entertainment. The lords of creation can assemble and praise what woman has

done, but that does not lessen her cares. For those women who desire to engage in the battle of life single handed, there are abundant opportunities, perhaps not so favorable as they should be, but nevertheless where they can be successful. We know not a few young women in Maine, who have by their own efforts secured an education, which in point of intellectual discipline and scholarly attainment, has not suffered in comparison with that of the other sex, who have gone to other States and have become successful teachers and good wives and mothers. We know the girl whos earliest social position was the most unfavorable for advancement, yet she has secured a position in society of no mean importance. We have known the common school teacher to go to the metropolis, engage in busi ness and compete with men, import her own goods from abroad, and succeed in accumulating a handsome property. We have known Maine girls go to Massaetts and elsewhere, and secure money enough to buy a home for her aged parents. We love to record these things. They show what we are capable of doing as a people, and while there may be evils in our present system, there is still a great deal of good left.

MAINE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. The Semi-annua meeting of this association was held in this city on sday last and the attendence of physiciaus from various parts of the State was quite large. Dr. Tewksbury, the President, welcomed the convention in a short but eloquent address, in which he referred especially to the relations of the members of the profession to each other and the public. Reports were received from the various County Associations.

Dr Buxton reported a bill on Compulsory Vaccine tion, which, he stated, had been presented to the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature.

Dr. Dana, from the Committee on procuring a char ter and appropriation for a Maine State Hospital, reported the same action on the part of that committee Dr. Tewksbury, from the Committee on Anatomical Bill, reported similar action on part of that commit tee, and read the bill as offered to said committee.

The bill provides for procuring subjects for anat mical purpose from jails, prisons, hospitals and alms houses of towns of five thousand and more inhabitants in cases where the deceased had expressed no wish before death for burial, or where no friends claim the within twenty-four hours after death.

Dr. Chadwick, from Committee on Publica Transactions, made a partial report which was accept-In the evening many members of the Legislature

were present and the session was confined to a discussion of the subjects embodied in the above reports, spects one of the most attractive and successful ever held in this city, and the friends of the Society have every reason to be gratified at the results of their efforts in providing the public so pleasing and popular a series of entertainments. The beautiful fairy operatta of "The Snow Flake," presented with the accessories of scenery, music and the dancing of the children, was admirably performed each evening of the Levee to large and delighted audiences. The entire receipts of the three evenings foot up \$1,615.33. A Sanborn Steam Fire Proof Safe was awarded on Friday evening to Gov. Chamberlain, he having received 2100

officer in the late war, has purchased the interest of Moses Littlefield, Esq., in the Skowhegan Clarion, and it will hereafter be published under the joint management of Col. Smith and Mr. C. A. F. Emery, hegan. Co'. Smith is a gentleman of fine atnts, which, with his long experience as a journ-

We learn from the Bangor Whiy, that Mr. P. Whitney of Orono, proprietor of the Doneganna House, was fatally injured a few days since, by a stick

Maine Historical Society.

The special meeting of the Maine Historical Society held at the Court House in this city on the afternoon and evening of Thursday of last week was one of the most interesting we have ever attended, and the character of the papers presented were such as should have called out a much larger audience. The President of the Society, Hon. E. E. Bourne of Kennebunk, presided at the meeting. Among the papers presented in the afternoon was one by Judge Godfrey of Bangor on "Bashaba and the Tarratines"; one giving an account of the Shell Deposits on Goose Island in Casoo Bay by Mr. Swan, a member of the Society; one by Rev Dr. Ballard of Brunswick, Secretary of the Society, devoted to an investigation of the question as to which one of the rivers of Maine was the river des-Maine Historical Society. which one of the rivers of Maine was the river des-cribed by the exploring company of the Popham Colony under Capt. Raleigh Elliot as the "by-river of some note called Sasanoa." which the learned author beleives to have been what is now known as the Arrowsic Gut; and one from the pen of William Allen of giving a description of the present times as compared with those of his boyhood, eighty years ago.

In the evening the following papers were read, "Aneodotes of Parson John Murray of Boothbay," by Dr. Joseph McKeen of Brunswick; "The Wawenocks as a Race," by Rufus K. Sewall of Wiscasset; "Grammar of the Language of the Oldtown Indians," by Rev. Dr. Ballard; "Voyages to the North Atlantic papable of doing. The mothers who engaged in the Coast in the 16th Century" by Hon. William Willison Portland, and "Early Administration of Justice in York County' by the President, Judge Bourne.

Hon. John A. Poor read several extracts of letters from Rev. Dr. Woods who is now in Europe collecting material in relation to our early colonial history, and a committee was appointed to present the correspondence to the Governor to be laid before the Legislature that the introduction of new species of fresh water fish at the discretion of His Excellency. There was presented to the Society by Mr. Benjamin Davis of this of superior character, and the dissemination of our sented to the Society by Mr. Benjamin Davis of this city, an original commission issued by Gov. Shirley to Capt. North in command at Fort Pemaquid, and by William A. Drew a relic of Arnold's Expedition, coninstruction they received in early life served in turn sisting of a piece of old paper found in a mill-log while the same was being sawed in this city, and have school of many a family in those days. The mothers became mothers in Israel, laborers with their hands, nold." In the discussions that followed the reading of the following localities, nold." In the discussions that followed the reading of the several papers much interesting information was conveyed, which, it is hoped, will be put on record in water fish—that no net, seine, weir or trap, except a

Since 1859, several very important works relating to of which was published in 1859, and we understand umes more. Still, we think the Society would perform a vast deal more of good if it should call to its aid the service of some of our young and enthusiastic of preparing our local histories, &c., although to our as the settlement of the question as to which river was and good of the entire Commonwealth.

the Sasanoa of our early explorers, or whether the valuable work the Annals of Warren, in 1851, and sion: in 1865 his history of Thomaston and Rockland in two pears he was then only a "member elect" of the Society. although the States of Massachusetts and Wisconsin had previously recognized his services in historical pur- known to him. suits by electing him as corresponding member of the Historical Societies of their respective States. We think when our Historical Society is more anxious to have as its members our own citizens, who are engaged attendants. in the patient, self-denying task of investigating and recording our local history, without the aid of which no general history can be complete, than it is to elect as honorary members the great men who care little for our history or the honors conferred, and the politicians ncapable of appreciating either the former or the latter,

a new day of usefulness will open before it, and new life and vigor will be imparted to its transactions. RAILBOAD ACCIDENT. On Wednesday afternoon an the future. accident occurred on the Portland & Kennebec Railroad, which came near being attended with frightful Portland left Richmond, when about three miles this eet high, without overturning, and landed upon the ice below, apparently uninjured. The tender was was broken into thousands of pieces, not enough of it being left, to use the language of one of the passengers, "to make kindling wood of." The engineer, Sam Carter, stuck by the engine, and when assistance reached him was found unhurt, and throwing snow into the furnace to extinguish the fires. The fireman, named Evans, who was on the tender, was only slightbruised about the head and face. The escape of

both of them from serious or fatal injury was almost is said was caused by the rails spreading, the baggage car followed as far as the edge of the embankment, when the coupling broke, leaving the car banging partially over, but going no further. The smoking and passenger cars remained upon the track. It is won-derful that such an incident should occur without the usual accompaniment of broken limbs or loss of life. so slight was the concussion that hardly any of the passengers knew that anything unusual had occurred antil the train had come to a stop, and they saw the

got the baggage car upon the track, and on the arri-P. M., about three and a half hours behind time.

this city will be completed and ready to be set up on Saturday the 15th inst. It is one of the largest and most powerful instruments ever set up in Maine, measuring in height 22 feet, width 18 feet, depth 12 feet. The reputation of the veteran builder, Mr. guarantee of the superiority of its workmanship, and District Court of Maine. The original suit was instiexcellence will be fully realized. The finishing touches ship Golden Rocket was destroyed by the pirate on by Schumacher, and it is believed that everything went down under the fire of the Alabama. The own

architect, from whose designs so many elegant buildings have been erected in this city, sailed on Saturday in the steamer Belgium for England. He is to spend four months in Europe for the purpose of studying the various architectural models in Italy and on the con has been a riously impaired by his unremitting labors

ard says a young lady was buried in that city on Mon day, who deceased very suddenly on Saturday. The sause of her death is somewhat veiled in mystery, as she retired in her usual health. It is reported that the unfortunate girl had been in the habit of taking small doses of arsenic for the purpose of improving her complexion, and it is surmised that she took an over-

Croix rivers and their tributaries, in which are given many historical facts relating to the decrease of fish in these rivers, the number and hight of the several Norridgewock, entitled, "The Old and the New," and dams across them, &c. &c. The causes that have giving a description of the present times as compared led to the depopulation of our rivers and ponds appear to have been impassable dams, over-fishing, and pol-lution of the water; the two former, however, are regarded as the chief causes, the third having operated only in a few localities and to a somewhat limited ex-tent. To restore sea fish to our inland waters, the Commissioners insist that these conditions are essential: 1st, that fishways be built over impassable dams 2d, that excessive fishing be prevented; 3d, that the waters be not poisoned, and 4th, that in some cases fish be bred in the waters to be restocked. These conditions are discussed at some length, and the conclusion of the Commissioners is that measures should b at once taken to restore the sea fish to our fresh waters. beginning with the four large rivers, Androscoggin. Kennebec, Penobscot, St. Croix, and their tributaries

the published proceedings of the Society.

No State in the Union presents a richer field for historic investigation than our own, and our Society has performed a good work in digging out and placing on record so much interesting, important and valuable material in relation to our early history. The Bibliography of Maine, prepared by Henry Williams, where the used for taking fish in any except tide waters; that no trout, salmon, togue or whitefish be taken in any manner during the months of October, November and December; that no mascallonge, pickerel, perch, sunfish or bream, or yellow perch be introduced into any waters. material in relation to our early history. The Bibliography of Maine, prepared by Hon. William Willis and published at New York in 1859, gives the titles of over ninety separate works relating wholly to the history and statistics of our State, mentions thirty-one works in which are allusions to Maine, and gives the references to more than one hundred titles to essays and papers found in the collections of the several State Historical Societies and the transactions of other learned bodies, and his list was by no means complete. Since 1859, several very important works relating to Maine have also been published. The State Historical carry out the above measures, the report advises the Society has issued six volumes of collections the last appointment, for a term of years, of Commission who shall possess powers given to the present Com the Society has now material sufficient for two vol-

We trust this report will receive the earnest cons students of local history, and by this means render itself better known among the people. We fear it aims to be aristocratic and dignified rather than popular and useful. It would also seem that it is rather slow to recognize the claims of those engaged in the work of preparing our local histories. Each other work of preparing our local histories. which no one ever before the people of the State has own mind, such a task seems as useful and important promised more for their own benefit and the prosperit

THE INSANE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION. The Spec Bashaba of the Indians was the name of an office or Commissioners employed under the resolve of the Legan officer. We will mention but one or two instances, islature of 1867, to investigate the management of the Mr. Allen published his History of Norridgewock in Insane Asylum have submitted their report to the 1849, yet it was not until 1867, when he was about Governor. After examining nearly one hundred witeighty-eight years of age, that he was bonored by the nesses and making a careful analysis of the testimony,

volumes. From the title page of the latter work it appears he was then only a "member elect" of the Society, of his subordinate officers, nor of any misconduct or ill treatment of patients by attendants authorized by

2d. They do find beyond a reasonable doubt that is reviewing and including a period of ten years past, there have been instances in which patients have been

The report says: While we are compelled to admit the general fact that some flagrant abuses have been committed, we are also of the opinion that the in-stances of such abuse have been occasional rather than general, and that such occurrences have been less fre adoption of more stringent rules on the part of th Trustees, a more decided manifestation on their part t sustain the Superintendent in suppressing this evil, the public may rest very well assured that such cases

LAND AGENT'S REPORT. The annual report Hon. I R. Clark, the Land Agent of Maine shows that the consequences. Soon after the passenger train from public domain is steadily diminishing. During the last year 17,091 acres have been conveyed to settlers side of the station, and going at the ordinary speed, 20,607 acres have been conveyed under sots and rethe engine left the track, and followed by the tender, solves of the legislature; 180,655 acres have been plunged down the river embankment, thirty to forty sold for \$53,758; and 7,434 acres have been contract. ed to settlers, Of the receipts for sales \$53,507 be long to the permanent school fund, which now amounts to \$85,257 and will be easily raised to \$100,000. The sum of \$9,887 has been expended by direction of the last legislature, in the construction of road and bridges chiefly in Aroostook, Penobscot and Washington counties. Townships 8 and 10 range 17, have been sold for Bates College and the receipts, \$23,000 placed in the hand of the president of the college. The lumber and timber on the east half of Township 9, Range 3, grant to Westbrook Seminary, has been sold for \$4000, which has been paid to the treasurer of the seminary. Mr. Clark concludes his report with the advice that no opportunity should be neglected for carrying out the excellent suggestions in the Governor's address for the improvement of our hitherto un

RETRENCHMENT. The action of Congress indicate a determined effort for retrenchment in every department of the Government. The Committee on Appro priations, as we learn from the despatches, will report the Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill in a engine standing on its legs upon the ice some forty few days. This committee cut down the Secretary of the Navy's estimates \$20,000,000, and the estimates of Secretaries Seward, McCulloch and Browning, Attained, Conductor Mitchell sent a despatch to Augustorney General Stanbery and Postmaster General Ranta for another engine, and aided by the passengers. dall will be decreased in the same proportion. The committee have been making a thorough examination val of the engine proceeded with the train without of all the departments and will recommend a large refarther detention, reaching this city at half-past seven duction of the clerical force employed, and the abolition of a number of offices which they deem useles and only an expense. The committee will abolis them by making no appropriation to continue them A number of those men now holding fat offices under the government will be surprised when this bill is reported to find no provision made to pay their salaries

AN IMPORTANT CASE. An important case is not George Stevens of East Cambridge, is a sufficient before the U. S. Supreme Court, on appeal from the we do not doubt that the expectations formed of its tuted on the following grounds: Early in the war the to the interior decorations of the church are being put Semmes, and she was the first vessel, it is said, which will be ready for the dedication on the last week of ers sued certain insurance companies in New York, on held that Semmes was the agent of a government rec-Court. The decision in this case is looked forward to with much interest, as it will decide many other sim-

> The Waterville Mail says that in the case of th Davis family against the P. & K. Railroad, which was referred by agreement to Judge Danforth, John Ware and E. F. Webb, the award has been made, giving the claimants \$2140-being in addition to \$587.50 previously paid. This ends the case, and the deed of the

ens & Sayward.

RELEASE OF VERRILL. On Thursday morning last, Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years'
Truce, 1609. By John Lothrop Motley, D. C. L.
In four volumes. Vol. III. New York: Harper &
Bros. 1868. 8vo. pp. 600.
This work, of which the fourth and concluding volme is now in press, has already taken its place mong the great histories of the century, and needs no among the great histories of the century, and needs no commendation from our pen. The history of the United Netherlands forms a natural sequel to the without Republic, and the work gives a graphic account of the great conflicts between the Dutch Commonwealth and the Spanish Monarohy, during the thirty years' war, terminating with the peace of Westphalia in 1648. during the thirty years' war, terminating with the peace of Westphalia in 1618.

The work is finely printed and illustrated with portraits. Sold in this city by E. Fenno & Son. murder was committed by Harries alone.

BOOK KEEPING BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY. By P. Duff, Principal of Duff's Mercantile College of Pittsburg, Pa. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1868. 8vo. pp. 400. This is the twentieth edition, enlarged and revised of the most comprehensive and satisfactory work on the subject within our knowledge. It practically ill lustrates the different systems of keeping merchants', nanufacturers', private bankers', railroad and National ank accounts, including all the late improvements in Bank accounts, including all the late improvements in the science. The printing of the work in two colors of ink (red and black) renders it far more intelligible to the young student. For sale in this city by E. Fenno & Son.

STORIES OF THE GORILLA COUNTRY. Narrated for Young People. By Paul Du Chaillu. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1868. pp. 292.

An interesting volume, profusely illustrated, detailing in a manner suitable for young people, the wonderful adventures of this renowned African traveller and explorer. While the work contains a sufficient amount of information to compensate for its perusal, it is written in a pleasing style that will attract many readers who would not otherwise peruse its pages. Information and amusement are thus pleasantly blended, and the work is one that can be commended to young readers.

For sale in this city by E. E. Patterson, Cony Block,

which we may mention the fragment of a Diary of Jas. which we may mention the fragment of a Diary of Jas. made gratefully but not ostentatiously manifest. enimore Cooper; A Talk with our next Presidentfair, manly, and not sectional; The coming Revolution in England; Making the most of Oneself; Fitz-Green Halleck; together with poems, stories, table talk, &c. The number is embellished with a portrait of Halleck New York: G. P. Putnam & Son. Augusta: Pierce Brothers. \$4 per annum, or 35 cents per number.

The second number of Lippincott's Magazine contains an attractive variety, and bids fair to become a somewhat formidable rival to the older established high toned magazines. Dallas Galbraith has some fireds."

eral, and judging from the remarks of the crowd, the satisfaction at the result was quite as general. Large numbers gathered around the prisoner, showing their congratulations in various ways. Sheriff Parker, soon after the decision of the Court was announced, held a brief conversation with the prisoner, who said in reply to a question as to whether he felt relieved:

"No, I don't know that I do. I always felt that justice would be done me. I have never given myself any uneasiness as to the final result, having a clear conscience and knowing I am innocent. But of course I am glad to be free and be out sgain among my friends."

high toned magazines. Dallas Galbraith has some high toned magazines. Dallas Galbraith has some features of strong interest, the article on Alaska is timely and valuable, and the Slate Roof House is one of the most interesting historical monograms we have ever read. Its author is understood to be Hon. J. When quiet was again restored—the crowd still looking eagerly for the last scene in this checkered trial—word was received from the Attorney General Magideth Read. Published by J. B. Lippingett S. C. Merideth Read. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and after a brief consultation of Attorneys, the Clerk Merideth Read. Published by J. D. Prince Prince Philadelphia, at \$4 per annum; 85 cents per number. Luther J. Verrill, stand up. The Court order Sold in this city by Pierce Bros.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February, contains a

bening its usual standard. Pierce Brotners, Augusta, him by the Sheriff, and Luther J. Verrill was once at \$4 per year or 35 cents per number.

JUVENILE MAGAZINES. We have received the following popular juvenile monthlies for February, each of which fills a separate and distinctive place in the type of which fills a separate and distinctive place in the type of the following popular juvenile monthlies for February, each of which fills a separate and distinctive place in the type of the following popular juvenile monthlies for February, each of which fills a separate and distinctive place in the type of the following popular juvenile monthlies for February and following popular juvenile monthlies for F family circle, and all are equally attractive and useful in conveying instruction to youthful readers:

Our Young Folks. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Terms \$2 per annum. The Riverside Magazine. Elegantly illustrated. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York. Terms \$2.50 per annum.

The Children's Home. Edited by T. S. Arthur; and published by T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia. Terms \$1.25 per annum. The Nursery. Edited by Fanny P. Seaverns. Published by John L. Shorey, Boston. Terms \$1.50

Stakes," by Annie Thomas, are the latest issues of this series of popular fiction. Price 50 cents each.

For sale at all the book stores in this city. LADIES' MAGAZINES. Godey's, The Ladies Nation al, The Lady's Friend, and Arthur's Home Magazine for February, have all been received. They can

New Music. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington termining the value of their water power, the comsale by E. E. Patterson, Water street, Augusta: The Sabre Galop. Arranged from the Grande

Duchesse. By J. S. Knight. Northern Pearl. Nocturne, by Cloy. Smiles and Tears. Poetry by Fanny Wildwood. Music by M. Keller. The Step-Mother. Ballad. Composed and by E. G. B. Holder.

The Lewiston Journal states that on Sunday ast, Robert P. Briggs, a well-to-do and respectable farmer in Auburn, committed suicide by hanging. For the past two years he has been somewhat out of health and subject to fits of temporary derangement, at times laboring under the hallucination that he was Soon after four o'clock he took a water pail and proseeded to the barn. Being absent longer than was thought usual, his son, a lad of fourteen years, went tiations on the Alabama claims, the New York Hero the barn to see what delayed his father, and on ald's Washington correspondent says:

The Apprentice System in Maryland. Under the law of Maryland, a large number of colored to their former owners, against the wishes of their parents and friends. Chief Justice Chase having given an online against the wishes of their parents and friends. Chief Justice Chase having given an online against the wishes of the United States, or else a declaration of the United S Justice Chase having given an opinion against the war against Great Britain must inevitably ensue.

The Tribune's Washington special says on the same relating to white apprentices, Gen. Howard instructed the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State to between our Governments and that of Great Britain, and that of Great Britain, between our Governments and that of Great Britain, and that of Great Britain, and that of Great Britain, between our Governments and that of Great Britain, and that of Great Britain must inevitably ensue. send a copy of the opinion to each person in their re- the matter stands as though nothing had been done by send a copy of the opinion to each person in their respective sub-districts holding apprentices in violation of the civil rights law, and demand the immediate release of said apprentices. Whereupon Gov. Swann lease of said apprentices. Whereupon Gov. Swann lease of said apprentices. of Maryland, requested the opinion of the State Attor-ney General on the subject, which has been given, de. Alabama and from other vessels fitted out in England claring that the Chief Justice of the United States had under like circumstances during the rebell no jurisdiction of the case and consequently that his THE PERUVIAN REVOLUTION SUCCESSFUL. Late adappropriation by the Legislature to enable him to de-

quently caused by common friction matches. Charles

THE RUBICON PASSED. Causar passed the Rubicon, to destroy the liberties of his country. James Pyle has passed the bounds of all modern Saleratus makers to destroy their poisonous deceptions; and introduced his pure Saleratus, to save the lives of thousands Ask your grocer for Pyle's Saleratus.

MAGNOZIA WATER. A delightful toilet article perior to Cologne, and at half the price. 13

of statements by the negro Harries that his (Harries') testimony against him was entirely untrue, and tha

The following discription of the closing scene is the Court room is copied from the Lewiston Journal: The Court came in at 9 o'clock, Judges Walton and Dickerson both being present. The court-room was crowded with an eager audience to hear the promised decision in the case State vs. Luther J. Verrill. A large number of ladies were in attendence, the greatest anxiety being shown to hear the decision.

to be sent for. On the arival of that officer the Cour The prisoner, Luther J. Verrill, was brought into court in charge of Sheriff Parker, and Judge Dickerson proceeded to read. During the realing of the opinion the prisoner paid the most attentive heed to it an attention which was, however, mingled with not

For sale in this city by E. E. Patterson, Cony Block, Water street.

Putnam's Monthly Magazine has received the Putnam's Monthly Magazine has received the citement flashed through the crowd, and all eyes were same greeting we could give to an old time friend after long absence. Its dress is a little modernized, but we have the same green cover, and the corn and cane—emblems of a re-united country—growing side by side upon its initial page. Inside it presents a feast of when the Court finally said, Mr. Clerk—Enter upon fat things, and reminds us of the days when Curtis, Bayard Taylor, Briggs, Goodwin, Bryant and a host of other genial and popular names made merry in its in his countenence. When, however, his family pages. In the February number, just at hand—the friends gathered around him and congratulated him,

Fenimore Cooper; A Talk with our next President—

The excitement in court at this time was quite genfair, manly, and not sectional; The coming Revolution eral, and judging from the remarks of the crowd, the

the amendment as germane, and the President ruled the amendment as being out of order. Mr. Farley then offered another amendment declaring void and ing in any court in which State Constables are com-plainants. This amendment was supported at length by Mr. Farley, who expressed himself as being op-

you to be discharged from your indictment and go thereof without day! HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February, contains a larger proportion of light reading than is common with this magazine. Of the thirteen prose articles in the number, eight are those classed as stdries, three are illustrated and only two contain anything absolutely worth reading. The number is certainly far behind its usual standard. Pierce Brothers, Augusta, at \$4 per year or 35 cents per number.

Livenum Magazine for February, contains a three of without day!

At this announcement the spectators again burst into a roar of applause, and the word was telegraphed quickly to the street, "Verrill is a free man." Quietly as before, the prisoner uttered his adieux to the officers in whose charge he has been for about a year—his incarceration in Auburn jail beginning February by 1,867—the door of the prisoner's box was opened to him by the Sheriff, and Luther J. Verrill was once more free—judicially freed from the awful charge of more free prior freed from the spectators again burst into a roar of applause, and the word was telegraphed and specific freed from the street, "Verrill is a free man."

At this announcement the spectators again burst into a roar of applause, and the word was telegraphed and specific freed from the specific freed from

West Auburn.

The opinion of the Court was most able and exhaustive in its law, its argument, its rhetoric. In closing, the Court announced that Judge Walton agreed fully with the opinion of Judge Dickerson.

REPORT OF THE HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY. The Comnissioners appointed under a resolve of the last Legisature, consisting of Messra, Hamlin, Poor and Lockwood, assisted by Walter Wells, Esq., as Secretary, have made a very able and extended report, filled with statistics relating to the undeveloped water power of Maine. From a brief notice of the report in the Lewiston Journal, we copy the following:

The Commission refer to the favorable position of Maine—in the direct course of commerce, with a brac-Court," by George McDonald, and "Playing for High ing climate, a shore line of 3000 miles favorable to water powers and abundant materials for building.
The report gives a detailed account of the configuration and extent of the State, showing the distance from Quoddy Head to the St. John north-west state corner 360 miles; from that point to Kittery 163 miles; and from Kittery to Quoddy 226 -thus making the outline boundary of the State

upper dam at B unswick is 40 feet above the sea; Lewiston 160 feet; Rumford Point 639 feet; Gorham Station 802 feet; Berlin Falls 1048 feet; Umbagog Lake 1256 feet; Rangely 1511 feet; and the head of the Androscoggin river 8000 feet; Waterville 86 feet above; Kendall's Mills 76 feet; Moosehead Lake 1071 eet; Oidtown 67 feet; head of Penobscot 1800 feet. The M. C. Railroad grade at Lewiston is 212 feet above the sea, at Greene 308 feet, Winthrop 213, Waterville 105, Pittsfield 292. The summit of Dixmont Notch is 580 feet above; Farmington 141 feet. The average elevation of the State is about 1000 feet. There are 1568 lakes in the State. This config ration of surface gives Maine more water power than is found in any other area of equal extent in the world. The report gives a multitude of facts, and conclusively shows that Maine has in her unequalled water power an element of wealth such as no other State at times laboring under the hallucination that he was coming to want. Sunday he appeared about as usual, and nothing strange was remarked in his conduct, the Secretary gives a digest of the returns of water powers in 339 towns.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. In reference to the nego

opening the door the dead body of his father hanging

The tergiversation of Secretary Seward is of avail
from a beam by a small chain, was the awful sight no more. Another and higher authority has determinthat confronted him. Hastening to the house and returning with his mother, the two managed to release the body from its situation, but life was extinct. The unfortunate man had fixed the chain about his neck, the other end being fixed around a beam, and leaped from the mow.

Another and higher authority has determined upon the course which is to be pursued in respect to the claims of the United States Government upon Great Britain. I am authorized to state most confidently and decisively, that the legitimate demands which have been so meekly urged by the Secretary of State upon the British Cabinet, are to be enforced at whatever hazard. The new British Minister, Mr. Thorn-will applied to the course which is to be pursued in respect to the claims of the United States Government upon Great Britain. I am authorized to state most confidently and decisively, that the legitimate demands which have been so meekly urged by the Secretary of State upon the British Cabinet, are to be enforced at whatever hazard. The new British Minister, Mr. Thorn-will applied to the claims of the United States Government upon Great Britain. I am authorized to state most confidently and decisively, that the legitimate demands which have been so meekly urged by the Secretary of State upon the British Minister, Mr. Thorn-will applied to the claims of the United States Government upon Great Britain. I am authorized to state most confidently and decisively, that the legitimate demands which have been so meekly urged by the Secretary of State upon the British Minister, Mr. Thorn-will applied to the course of the United States Government upon Great Britain.

judgment therein is void in law. He recommends an vices from Peru state that the revolution in that State which has been for some time in progress, has been end any action brought for the release of apprentices. successful, and that President Prado had been defeated at Arequepa and forced to retreat to Islay. The The Universal Safety Matches are matches that Prado administration has been hurled from place can only be ignited upon the chemical affinity surface and power. Causeco succeeds him until an elecof the box in which they come. They are free from tion takes place. Arebuepa suffered a bombardment odor, and nearly as cheap as common matches. Their of thirty-six hours, during which over three thousand use avoids all danger from the accidental fires so fre- shells and balls were thrown into the place. At the twentieth round Prado's 68-pounder burst, reducing K. Partridge, Druggist, is sole agent in this city for the efficiency of his artillery greatly. Prado finally left for Valparaiso on the United States gunboat New

ted the State Prison at Thomaston. He says the doinham Bank robbers have donned their new One is placed at blacksmithing, another in the wheelwright shop, and the third in the boot and shoe shop. He judges they do not like their new business,

Legislative Proceedings.

The time for the presentation of petitions of a private nature, has expired, while both branches have ordered that all matters relating to public legislation presented after the 8th inst., be referred to the next Legislature; and that all committees, except that on Finance, report on the 15th.

The question of removing the State capital to Bangor, has been disposed of, the committee to which the subject was referred, having reported legislation inexpedient. Legislation has also been reported inexpedient to repeal or amend the law relating to poli taxes, and also in relation to offering a bounty on buckwheat, hay and potatoes. Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Line.

hay and potatoes.

The bill in regard to vicious biting horses, has finally been indefinitely postponed by both branches.

The act to provide for the taxation of National Bank stock, has been laid on the House table, to await the action of Congress, which has the matter under consideration. The House has indefinitely postponed a resolve appropriating \$1,000 in aid of the Maine State Agricultural Society, to hold an exhibition. The resolve was opposed by Mr. Cram of Brunswick, who did not have

much confidence in such exhibitions held by State or county societies as promotive of the interests of agri-culture. Horse races and horse-back riding seemed to TALLOW—80818-—16@18c.
TALLOW—8084.
DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

DBOVES OF GATTLE FROM MAINE.

J. A. Judkins, 30; H. C. Burleigh, 34 and 97 sheep; W. H. Saell, 30; Ball & Butterfield, 39; G. Wells, 20; D. Wells, 24; J. W. Withes, 14; M. Hutchison, 16; R. P. Shores, 14; A. J. Jones, 17; E. Miller, 15; Martin & Hall, 19; Fartra & Marill, 16; D. P. Alen, 12; R. D. Bilm, 8; J. B. Richardson, 20; C. E. Hamond, S. Salles for \$1,000 to put it upon its feet. Mr. Stetson of Exeter advocated the appropriation. He knew the exhibitions were not always what they should be, still it was for the reputation of the State to encourage agri-

grain of all kinds. In the Senate this resolve has other Maine drovers, who saw them, to be the best pair of their been laid on the table. An amendatory bill has been passed to be engrossed in the House, facilitating the progress of contested elections in that branch. The with others, at 13½ \$\psi\$ be, and not averaged by the fact of the progress of contested elections in that branch. The with others, at 13½ of the most extended separately. R.D. bill provides that contestants shall present their petitions to the House within five days after its organization, stating the grounds upon which they propose to contest the seats of those claiming to hold the same After a lively debate, in which lawyers were not very complimentarily noticed by one or two members, and who were very handsomely defended by Mr. Fessenden of Auburn, a bill establishing a Superior Court in Cumberland county was passed to be engaged. in Cumberland county was passed to be engrossed in the House. It provides that such a court shall have train, and this furnished an excuse for delaying the close of bar

law not exclusively cognizable by municipal courts and trial justices, except certain complaints which are casioned considerable debate in the Senate. When it came up from the House Mr. Farley of Lincoln, democrat, moved to amend so as to include the repeal of the amendment passed last winter relating to the New York M. hen it | The stock is very light, receipts for the week ending to-day, 116;

judicious regulation of the liquor traffic. Mr. Stevens replied to Mr. Farley, stating that while he was in favor of the repeal of the Constabulary law he was opposed to that gentleman's amendment, which was a species of post facto legislation. He warmly defended Boston Market. Bosrow, Wed.
FLOUR-Dull. Quotations as last week.

Rvs-1,75 @ 1,80 W bush. Bhorts, \$43.00@44 00. Fine Feed

speaking at length in opposition to Mr. Farley's amendment, but declaring himself in favor of a repeal of the law. This Senator's speech was quite humorous at times, and he showed himself quite ready at reparte. Mr. Patten of Piscataquis, republican, while he was in favor of prohibition, thought the State Constabulary had no connection with that cause, and declared that no law could be successfully enforced unless sustained by the people. Mr. Ludden of Androscoggin, republican, pronounced himself in favor of the

grossed by a unanimous vote, the action of the Senate concurring with that of the House. Before this result was reached there was a call for the yeas and nays, wins and Greenings being \$1 25@1 50 per bush ; Cooking are it A resolve in relation to the suit against B. D. Peck this quetation is higher than the Boston market.

and sureties, which case is now pending in the Su-preme Judicial Court of Cumberland county, and which it is proposed to refer the question of damage CHEESE-Livermore, first quality 17c; Ordinary 12@15

which it is proposed to refer the question of damage to the Governor and Council, has passed to be engross-ed in the House, but the Senate has refused it a passage. An order introduced into the House by Mr. Brad-bury of Hollis, democrat, directing the special com-FLOUR.—Has a wide range, the market standing at \$12.50 for mittee appointed to devise measures to secure a fair ommon grades to \$19 50 for the choice brands.

MEAL-Corp \$1 80@1 60; Rye 1 60@1 75.

indefinitely postponed.

A bill authorizing the city of Bangor to aid in the construction of a railroad in Pisoataquis county, has passed to be engressed in the House, and another bill an act additional to an act, incorporating the Portland & Ogdensburg railroad, is on the table. The former bill changes the terminus of the reset to Millord and PROVISIONS-Round hor 10.012c; Beef 12.013; Clear Sal Pork 15@17e; Mutton 7@9; Turkeys 17@20; Chickens 15@20. BEEDS-Clover 15@15; Hordagrass \$3 00.003 50; Red top some \$600,000, or \$15,000 per mile. The latter bill authorizes Portland to loan its credit to subscribe stock to an amount not exceeding five per cent. of its valuation for 1867, provided two-thirds of its citizens

Debts have reported an act for the equalization of the same, and a limited assumption and a reimbursement thereof by the State. It provides that each city, town and plantation shall receive from the State \$100 for every man furnished for the military service of the

years, and in the same proportion for every man so 17620.

Surprished and accepted for any shorter period. It BEANS—Marrow Poush. \$0.00.000 00; Pea \$4.50.004 75.

mend-quin. \$2 50@3 00 ; Haddock # quin. \$1 75@2 00 ; Hake \$2 00@ imited 2 50 ; Herring, shore, # bbl., \$7 00@7 50 ; Scaled # box, 35c@ reimbursement of municipal war expenditures by loaning the oredit of the State.

The same committee have been directed to inquire

\$13.59@14.50; Shore No. 2, \$11.00@ 12.00, Shore No. 3, smsl,

HAY-W not ton, pressed, \$16@18 00; loose \$15@20

The Committee on Education have reported a bill securing greater efficiency in the supervision of our public schools. It provides for a State Superintendent, and one Assistant Superintendent from and for each county, who, with the Principals of the Normal Schools shall constitute a State Board of Education. The salary of the State Superintendent is fixed at \$2000 per annum, exclusive of trayel and other expenses. A uniform system of text books is established, and compulsory attendance of scholars is required.

The Judiciary Committee have been instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending all laws relating to the subject of commutation, so as to authorize and require all Treasurers of towns to pay all commutation rates or orders issued by said towns. The same Committee have been ordered to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law allowing "anle women" the right of suffrage.

The Committee on Marcantile Affairs and Lemman.

providing by law that Life Insurance Companies doing business in Maine through agencies, be required to make deposits of money with the State Treasurer, which deposits shall be held by the State as security to policy holders and their representatives.

The Committee on Rulroads, Ways and Bridges have been instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting by law from taxation the stock in any railroad in progress of construction, or hereafter constructed, for the term of five years, from and after the date when such road is completed and put in running thick, where there was none when I commenced using thick, where there was none when I come Hall's Hair Renewer. My hair is now fast and does not fall off. I recommen

wertify to the truthfulness of this statement.

4 w 8 WM. T. PARKER, Justice of the Peace

ing else will. Meianehely, Dipression, Hypochondi Insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseas stomach, and this, Plantation Bitters is a sure out for. There is no mistake about it; Dyspepis, Heedache, Duliness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yield to the health-giving and genial influence of the Plantation Bitters.

expediency or enacting a law anothing state would the right of suffrage.

The Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance have been directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that Life Insurance Companies do providing by law that Life Insurance Companies do provided. date when such road is completed and put in running order; also to inquire into the expediency of exempting from taxation any bonds, scrip or other evidence of indebtedness issued by any town or city which has subscribed stock in aid of the construction of any railroad for the term expressed, and to allow any such town or city to issue its bonds or other indebtedness of a rate of interest not exceeding 7 3-10 per cent.

The Committee on Legal Reform have been instruct ed to inquire into the expediency of taxing deposit Savings Banks on all sums over five hundred dol

provided its citizens shall so determine.

belonging to one person.

The same committee have been directed to inquire what further legislation is necessary to make the method or rule for computing interest on promissory notes uniform throughout the State.

been repealed by decisive majorities in both branches the health-giving and genial inflation of the Legi lature of that State.

is often the result.

all other remedies for Bronchitis. He says:

Dr. Pietche ofr Missouri, says:

exposure centracted contracted consumption. He says:

then all others fail. Directions accompany each bottle,

1y30 120 Trement street, Boston, Mass., Pro

ili Druggists. Boston, August 26, 1866.

ITCH: ITCH !! ITCH!!!

Married.

In Mt. Vergon, Feb. 3, by James Blun', Esq., John R Rund-ette to Mary E Brown
In Fairview Ill., Dec 25, Prof. J N Fuller of Henry, Ill., ormerly of Livermore, Me, to Lizzie Van Arsdale of Fairview,

Washington, Jan 31. by Joseph Achorn, Esq., Willis Mitch-

In Augusta, Feb. 2d, Jason Henry Moore, aged 21 years 11 months; Jan. 25th, Lewis Packard, aged 63 years 7 months. Iu San Francisco, Cal., Martin B. Weeks, a native of Gardiner

ROGER WILLIAMS INSURINCE CO.,

On the 31st day of Dec. 1867. INCORPORATED MAY, A. D., 1843.

INVESTED IN BANK STOCK.

nount of Capital, nount of Capital actually paid in, in cash,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PAR. VAL.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

MCKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

## Congressional Summary.

At the expiration of the morning sourt, the closus on the reconstruction bill was resumed. Mr. Frelinghuysen having the floor, proceeded to speak in opposition to Mr. Dooltttle's amendments.

The House having refused to concur with the Senate in its amendments to the Deficiency bill and the bill repealing the tax on cotton, the Senate insisted on its amendments, and new committees were appointed. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the joint resolution to appoint a commission to examine and report on spirit meters was taken up.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend by allowing the commission until March 1st instead of Feb. 15th to make their report, which was agreed to.

House. Bills were introduced giving a bounty to the heirs of three and nine months' volunteers; also providing that when a soldier, entitled to bounty, has died while his application is pending and prior to the date of the certificate shall be entitled to receive it. Referred.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Banking, reported a bill in relation to taxing shares of National banks. It provides that the words "place in where the bank is located and not elsewhere," section 41 of the National currency act of June 21, 1844, shall be construed and held to mean the State within which the bank is located and not elsewhere," section 41 of the National currency act of the National banks located within such State, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at a greater the manner and place of taxing all the shares of National banks located within such State, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed on other monied capitals in such State, and provided always that the shares of National banks owned by non-residents of any State, shall be taxed in the city or town in which such bank is located and not elsewhere.

Mr. Pomeroy moved the previous question, and the city or town in which such bank is located and not elsewhere.

Mr. Pomeroy moved the previous question, and the city or town in which such bank is loc

Mr. Pomeroy moved the previous question, and the bill passed.

The Banking Committee reported back the bill introduced by Mr. Randall, to regulate deposits of public money. It provides that a National Bank shall not be selected as a public depository in any State or place where there is located a Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Any public officer depositing public moneys otherwise than as provided lepositing public moneys otherwise than as provided

nment not exceeding three years.

The Speaker presented Executive communications.

Legislature relative to taxing Nati Among them was one from the President, in reference to the formal transfer of Russian Ameraca to the Unit-

Also, proceedings of the Mississippi Constituti nal

Convention relative to Congress giving the Convention power to declare vacant all civil offices of the provis-

on motion of Mr. Logan, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate forthwith the names of all officers in his department against whom written charges have been preferred by any one, or whose dismissal may have been recommended by the word "Pentarchies at the South.

Mr. Brooks amended his resolution by striking cut the word "Pentarchies," and the resolution was adopted. ssioner of Internal Revenue since the 1st of ed. July, 1867, for corruption or inability to perform their

WEDNESDAY, Jap. 29. SENATE. Mr. Williams introduced a bill for the At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate took up the special order, viz, the supplemental re-

At the conclusion of Mr. Buckalew's remarks Mr. Cragin secured the floor.

House. Mr. Banks reported back the bill concern-

ing the rights of American citizens.

Mr. Spaulding gave notice that he would move to amend the second section by striking out the clause empowering the President to retaliate on subjects of offending Governments, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "it shall be deemed a just cause of war, and the President shall without unreasonable delay give information to Congress touching the facts as they have come to his knowledge."

Mr. Banks explained the bill at length until the ex-

piration of the morning hour, when it was laid over Mr. Washburne of Illinois, from the committee of

Mr. Washburne of Illinois, from the committee of conference on the deficiency bill reported that the committee had agreed to recommend that in regard to the allowance for stationery, limiting the amout for Senators and members to \$125, the limitation shall take effect from the 3d of March, 1868, and that the House

On motion of Mr. Patterson of New Hampshire, the bill in addition to the act regulating the tenure of civil officers was taken up. He moved to amend by substituting an entirely new bill.

After further debate, further consideration of the Mr. Howe secured the floor, but gave way to allow the presentation of the report of the committee of con-ference on the cotton tax bill. The committee recom-

mend receding from the Scuate amendment, and substitute a provision exempting ootton imported from abroad after November, 1868,
House. Mr. Marshall, rising to a personal question, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a card published by General Burbridge in the Chronicle in reference to a speech made by him (Marshall,) in which General Burbridge was characterized as "the popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and popularity in such cases and have been proven the best and proving constitution to the constant of the case of recovery depositions.

military Jeffries of Kentucky," severely denouncing the speaker.

Mr. Marshall replied to the article, disclaiming any personal knowledge of General Burbridge's conduct, highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to but stating that the charges were made against him health. No restorative in the annals of medizine has attained the

but stating that the charges were made against him by some most responsible parties in Kentucky. He hoped the General would be able to vindicate himself, but it would not be done by the publication of "sour-rilous cards."

The morning hour having expired at half-past two o'clock, Mr. Etevens of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1869. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Senate amendments to the House bill creating a board to examine whiskey meters were taken up and concurred in.

The House proceeded to the United States lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in certain States.

Mr. Myers introduced a bill supplementary to the acts of March 30, 1865, and July 13, 1866, extending the grant of three months' pay to all volunteer officers below the grade of brigadier general who were mustered into the service of the United States before April 26, 1865, and honorably mustered out thereafter. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

From the "House Mentaly." Some years since while residing in the city of Providence, we heard much said in praise of Perry Davis' "Pain Killer." We listen incredulously to these testimonials. Well, health falling, as a last resort, the doctors sent us to Minnesota. The winter was intensely cold, and a terible form of Neuralia partly filled with a raddish life id.

Senate. The Chair laid before the Senate a cmmunication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a munication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a munication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a munication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a transport of the Pain Killer. He bought it in California

SENATE. The Chair laid before the Senate a c munication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, resoluting the vote of a former Legislature adopting the constitutional amendment.

liq id.

It was some of the Pain Killer. He bought it in California three years before, and had kept it with miserly care until then. Apply it externally and internally gave immediate relief. Since then, we have recommended it successfully in cases that baffied

Mr. Sherman denied that it was a just expression of the best medical skill; and shen we see persons reject this remedy we recall our own experience, and think that the time may come we recall our own experience, and think that the time may come Mr. Sherman defined and the second of the people of Ohio.

Mr. Summer followed, claiming that it was of no effect, as 22 States had already ratified the amendment, and that the State could not retract the approval once the state could not retract the state

Mr. Johnson agreed that the amendment has become part of the constitution, but he could not agree that a State could not reverse its action.

On motion of Mr. Patterson of N. Y., the Senate then took up the bill, in addition to the act relating to the term of certain civil offices. The question was on Mr. Sumner's amendment, providing that the bill shall not do away with Foreign Agents of the State Department.

After discussion the bill was laid aside.

The supplementary reconstruction bill was again taken up and discussed, after which the Sepate took up the bill to provide for the formation of corporations and regulating the same in the District of Columbia. The bill after several verbal amendments was passed to a third reading and then laid aside.

House. On motion of Mr. Clark of Kansas, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing widows and childent of the Columbia the country of the constituences and proposed of vegetable Extracts (prepared in vacue), free from all monoscapics, from first dose commences its work of purifying the blood, regulating the liver, cleansing the stomach and intestines and carrypt humors. One Pill taken two hours be free theometand and circumstances and carrypt humors. One Pill taken two hours be free diaments, will create a good appetite and insured healthy discalon.

BILE. Bis on the stomach will be eliminated by one dose of the Pills—say from four to six in number. When the Liver is no topid state, nothing can be better can be better than Radways Regulating Pills. They purge easily, are mild in operation, and when taken are perfectly tasteless, being elegantly essated with gum. they are recommended for the cure of all dis redres of the Stessasch, Laver, Kidneys Nervous Diseases, Indigestion, Dyspessis, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, will be severy night; in a few weeks the Bowels, and any have to use it jee ions to keep the bowels open. The committee on Invalid Pensions was instructed to inquire into the e

quire into the expediency of placing widows and children of men who were killed in the Lawrence massacre in Angust, 1863, in the same relation to pension laws as if the men had been killed in the service of the United States. Mr. Allison made a report from the Conference Committee on the cotton tax bill, the amendment agreed upon being the addition of the following clause: "And cotton imported from foreign countries after Nov. 1st, 1868, shall be exempt from duty." He gave a brief history of the bill and of the various attempts to reconcile the conflicting views of both Houses on the part of the House did not feel that it could take the responsibility of destroying the bill, for it was palpably evident that this being the Senate would not consent to any further conference. This was the very best proposition that could agree, the Senate would not consent to any further conference. This was the very best proposition that could be obtained under it. The American producer of cotton would not have the protection he now has—equal to one half cent per pound. It was deemed important by the committee that the tax be removed, so as to encourage the growth of cottom in 1868, and therefore he report was sgreed to, but with the understanding to the course of Taroat, Lung and Kilney Corphalace. The course of Taroat, Lung and Kilney Corphalace.

on the part of the House conferees that when the ques-tion of tariff came up for adjustment this session, the whole subject should be referred to the conferees. He had, therefore, been reluctantly compelled to assent to

Senate. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill regulating the procedure in cases of impeachment, and to enforce the orders and judgments of the Senate in such cases.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the debate on the reconstruction bill was resumed. Mr. Frelinghuysen having the floor, proceeded to speak in opposition to Mr. Dooltttle's amendment.

The House having refused to concur with the Senate in its agreement of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill appropriating \$18,096,045. It was made the special order for the 18th of February.

Also the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill appropriating \$1,261,434. The bill was recommitted.

where.

Mr. Pomeroy moved the previous question, and the

in the bill, and any person aiding therein, is to be punishable by fine not exceeding \$5,000 and impris-

directing the Secretary of War to transmit copies of all correspondence between him and the Executive, also, the resolution of the House of Representatives of Colorado as a State. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Also, proceedings of the admission of Colorado as a State. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Also, proceedings of the Also, proceedings of

The call for resolutions being completed, the House ower to declare vacant all civil offices of the provis-onal government. Referred to Committee on Recon-truction.

The proceeded to dispose of the resolutions heretofore offer-ed and lying over under the rules, as follows: Resolutions of Mr. Brooks (of New York) calling on

The House resumed the consideration of the Ken-

SENATE. The President pro ten. laid before the SENATE. Mr. Williams introduced a bill for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

At the committee of the morning hour the Senate a communication from Gen. Howard, enclosing letters from citizens of Maryland, protesting against the withdrawal of the freedmen's bureau from the State, and the opinion of the Attorney General pro-nouncing void the decision of Chief Justice Chase releasing apprentices bound under the laws of Maryland.
At 3 o'clock Mr. Morrill of Maine, obtained the floor, when upon his motion the further consideration of the reconstruction bill was postponed until to-mor row at 1 o'clock.

The bill to regulate the tenure of certain offices was again taken up and debated until adjournment.

House. Mr. Ward presented a large number of petitions from the State of New York, asking for a repeal of the taxes on manufactures and productions Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the correspondence be-tween the President and Gen. Grant in reference to

the Secretary of War, as called for by the resolution of yesterday.

The correspondence was read and listened to with unusual interest and attention.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa, moved to refer the correspondof yesterday. ence to the Committee on Reconstruction, and that it be printed, and moved the previous question. Mr. Covode asked the Speaker whether it was in or-

States.

Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, gave notice of an amendment restricting the sale of lands by railroad companies to quarter sections for not more than \$1.25 per acre.

Thursday, Jan 30.

Senate. Mr. Wilson presented several petitions for the removal of disabilities of citizens in the Southern tates.

On motion of the previous in the Southern tates.

On motion of the removal of disabilities of citizens in the Southern tates.

On motion of the sale of lands by railroad companies to quarter sections for actual settlers alone and for not more than \$1.25 per acre.

Thursday, Jan 30.

Senate Missing the sale of lands by railroad companies to quarter sections for actual settlers alone and for not more than \$1.25 per acre.

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Thursday, Jan 30.

Senate Missing the sale of lands by railroad companies to quarter sections for actual settlers alone and for not more than \$1.25 per acre.

Thursday, Jan 30.

Senate Missing Bank, 1200 shares Attantic Bank, 1200 shares Nat. B'k, 200 shares Nat. B'k, 300 shares Commercia, Nat. B'k, 200 shares Masonfacturers Nat Bank, 220 shares Masonfacturers Nat Bank, 240 shares Masonfacturers Nat Bank, 240 shares Masonfacturers Nat Bank, 240 shares Masonfacturers Nat Bank, 250 shares Commercia, 800 shares Commercia

Special Notices.

DEBILITY AND EMACIATION

Amount of Premium Notes, Amount of cash on hand, Amount of cash in hands of Agents and others, Other Assets not above specified,

\$75 PER MONTH.

Agents Wanted
To introduce to every housekeeper in the County, the universe

BRIDGTON ACADEMY. JOHN G. WIGHT, A. M., Principal.

Competent a sistants secured for the various Departments. Tes
Books furnished by the Principal at Portland Prices. Board it
the vicinity at ressonable rates.

North Bridgton, Jan. 28, 1868.

349

The use of this Match obviates all danger from accidental fires to frequently caused by the common friction matches. Sold only by CH 18. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist, Augusta.

Occupi and Lung Medicines are for sale at

COUGH, A COLD OR A SORE THROAT. PRICE ADVANCED-98ANDINTEREST: WALTER A. WOOD'S Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, m of the Lungs, a Permanent Thront Disease, or Consumption, NATIONAL TRUNK LINE ACROSS
THE CONTINENT, Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief For Broughtfle, Asthma. Catarrh, Consump-live and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with al-ways good success. dediate roller

Louisum pure of the property o

Singers and Public Spenkers use them to clear and with be made in 1870. trengthen the voice. The United States Government furnishes, upon a subord and contine cat lien half the means for constructing the Main Stem Line; and besides an absolute grant of 12 800 acres of val-uable public lands per mile, the Central Pacific Railroad Cempany have received from California sources denations and con-cessions worth more than \$3,000,000. The available resource Dr. Nathaniel Harris, for many years a r. sident of Middlebury, of this Company are therefore abundant for the purpose, amounting to \$17,000,000 on the first 728, miles of the Line, including "I have no doubt it wil 1 soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of all diseases of the Threat. Bronchial Tubes, and the Luogs.

Br Lloyd, of Ohio, surgeon in the army during the war, from Loans secured by a First Mortgage upon the whole property, to the same amount only as the U. S. Subsidy Sonds. unfavorable circumstances, afford sabstantial ground for believing

Most Favored, Productive, and Valuable Railroad Enterprise in the Country. In consequence of the large and rapidly, increasing demand "I recommend your Balsam in preference to any other medi-tine for Coughs, and it gives satisfaction." the price of these Bonds has been advanced, and the Compan are now offering for sale, a limited amount of their

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds. Is the remedy to cure a.l Lung and Throat difficulties. It should be thoroughly tested before using any other balsam. It will cure Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Corn, a sums of \$1,000 each, at 98 per cent of their par value and Oriental Deteraive Soap. This is decidedly the best and greatest labor-saving Soap in the world. It is made upon a new principle, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. One pound of it will go as far as three of any other family soap. Citches need no boiling, very little hard rubbing, no washboard required. Over two hundred thousand families are now using it. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Manufactured only by These Bonds, it is belleved, possess the element of safety, reiability and profit, in greater degree, than any other class Securities now offered , and are therefore very desirable for steady investments of surplus capital.

I They are the first mortgage on one of the most valuable and productive lines of railroad in the world. II. The actual carnings from local business in 1867 were more Turner's Tie Deleureux or Universal Neu-ralgia Pill is a safe, cortain and speedy Cure for Neuralgia III. The hard part of the work is now done, and the prospect

Turner's Tic Deleureux er Carlo Grefor Neuralgia Pill is a safe, certain and all Nervous Diseases. The severest cases are completely and permanently cured in a very short time. Neuralgia in the factor head is utterly banished in a few hours. No form of Nervous disease withstands its magic influence. It has the unqualific approval of many emioent physicians It contains nothing it jurious to the most delicate system. Sold everywhere. Sent creelpt of \$1.00 and two postage stamps.

TURNER & CO.,

Boaton, Mass., Proprietors IV. The Company have liberal subsidies, which enable them o prosecute the work with great vigor. VI. There is already a large and growing settlement on the VII. The lands promise to be of immense value, 37,038 acre

VIII. Both principal and interest are explicitly made payab Beratch! Scratch!! In from 10 to 48 hours Wheaton's Ointment cures the Itch, Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt
Rheum, Wheaton's Ointment cures. Tetter, Wheaton's Ointment
cures Marber's Itch, Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores, Wheaton's Ointment cures overy kind of Humor like magic
Price 50 cents a box by mail, 60 cents Address WEEKS &
POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by
all Druggists. IX. Both the aggregate amount of issue and their standing in mong standard securities.

At this time they yield nearly Nine Per Cent. upon the Investment. Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of ex-changing them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate "Messas Reed. Cutler & Co., Boston:—Gentleman: We the undersigned Who esale Druggists, having for many-yee s so'd your Vegetable Pollmonary Balsama. are helpy to bear testimony to its greatefficacy in all Pulmonary Com. and: We know of no medicine which has deservedly sustained so migh a reputation for so long a term of years." [Signed by the oldest and largest houses in the country.] Get the genuine. 71m ing a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent. in addition. press Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express to any address in the United States, at our cost Whiskers. Dr. Lamonte's Corrults will force Whiskers upon the smoothest face, or Hair upon Bald Heads Never known to fail. Sample sent for 10 cents. Address REEVES & CO. 48 Nassau St., New York.

No. 54 William Street, FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Dealers in Gov't Securities,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. B. CO. No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y. And of BREWSTER, SWEET & CO., Boston. 5w9

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY ell of Washington, to Ella A Day of Union.
In Windsor, Feb. 2, by T. C. Davis, Esq., David H. Pulcifer to
Pauline J. Erskine both of Whitefield. za, Croup, Whooping Cough. Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption. &c., &c.

much good to make it necessary to go into an eloborate discussion In San Francisco, Cal., Martin B. Weeks, a native of Gardiner Re. aged 27 years 9 months.

In Hallowell, Jan. 27th, Mathaniel Leeman, aged 70 yrs. 9 m/cs. In Boston, Mass. Jan. 14th John W. Homans, only son of the late Capt. camuel Homans of this city.

In New Brunswick, N. J., Mrs. Eliza Gale, formerly of this sure a perfect restoration to health.

1 69 years, udsor, Feb 2d, Hannah, wife of Richard Lewis, aged 69. lgton Jan. 23th Francis A., daughter of Lyman and adstrept, aged 5 yrs 10 m s "Thave been troubed from my boyhood with chrople or here-ditary lung compleint. Some years since, early in the winter, I took cold, which as usual settled into a severe cough, which continued to increase as the season advanced, although I made use sit the cough remedies I had knowledge of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, tosing flesh and strength, until my friends as well as meself became very much alarmed, thinking I should wate wany in Consumption. While in Boston, during the spring following, I was induced to try Wistan's Balsam or Wino Cherry. After one day's trial I was sensible that it was relieving me; in ten days time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to health and strength. I have ever since kept the Bisam in my house, and whenever any member of my family has a congh or cold, it is immediately resorted to. No Family should be without it."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tarmoxt SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 TREMONT and sold by all druggists.

STREET, BOSTON, and sold by all druggists. A POSITIVE CURE FOR SCROFULA

J. W. Horner, Esq , of Parkersburg, West Va., writes to Dr. Anders, July, 2, 1856, as follows:
"I had 30 Kuoning Uleers when I commenced taking your Iodine Water, and am now entirely cured of Scrofula." state of the most power of the

18,555 32 Circulars sent free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 1255 14 Sold by all-Druggists. 1m9 No. 36 Dey St., New York. Other Assets not above specified,

\$201,388 81

Lindbillties.

Amount of Marine Bicks outstandibg,
Amount of premiums thereon,
Amount of Pire Risks outstandibg,
Amount of premiums thereon,
Amount of Premiums thereon,
Amount of Premiums thereon,
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By 838 14
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Amount of the liabilities,
Amount of premiums thereon,
A. A. WILLIAMS, Press,
AMOUNT AMOUNT

Attest: J. Bertor, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1863.

William, President, and J. W. Bertor, Secretary of the above named Company, and severally made outh that the above statement, by them subscribed, is in their best knowedge and belief, true, and that the amount of capitally actually paid in. in cash and invested, exclusive of any obligations of the stockholders of any description, amounts to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN WILLON SMITH, Public Notary.

David Cargill, Arents, for Augusta and vicinity, Uffice Grante Block, South side Market Square.

WELCOME'S

Great German Cough Remedy!

It is soknowledged to be the best in the market.

Price 35 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, USE WELCOME'S

LIVER RESULTATION & DYSPEPSIC CHRER!

WENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Lourt, at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

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\*\*ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Lourt, at Augusta, and show caus

atuments, with bathing rooms, water ensured at the best ever constructed, conveys suests to the upper story of the house in one in ute; the entries have been newly and richly carpeted, and he entire house thoroughly replenished, and returnished, making, in all its appointments, equal to any hotel in the country.

Telegraph offlice, Billiard Hall and Cafe on the first floor.

LEWIS RICE & SON, Propri tors 5m0

TWO VALUABLE FARMS

Pleasantly situated in Lewiston and Webstor be miles from the city of Lewiston, and one mile from Crowis y's janction, on the main r.s.d leading from Lewiston to Bowdoin-hum, soil and buildings good, and for wood, water and orchards it is not surpassed by any in the country.

Apply to SAMUEL "OBINSON on the premises.

The subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated in West Gardiner, at the Juncito of the Gardiner and Hairowell roads leading to Litchfield. Said farm is in a good locality and contains about 55 acres of wood and timber, it has 2 orchards, m-sty engrafted and in a bearing condition. Also of life from the city of Lewiston, and one mile from Crowis y's janction, on the main r.s.d leading from Lewiston to twelve plum, cherry and year trees. The farm is well watered, and buildings good of with ample from. The farm has been greatly improved for the last 6 years. There are rich muck deposits handy by which the farm can be in a high state of cultivation.

For further particulars inquire soon of the ubserier on his place.

Be SMITH.

West Gardiner, Feb. 4th, 1863

To introduce to every housekeeper in the County, the universal WEIGHING AND MEASURING CUP.

(Patented, Nov. 5th, 1868.)

It weighs, measures without weights, springs or lever from 1 ca. to 2 pounds, and measures from a gill to a quart, and is sold but a trifle above that of an ordinary dipper. Address V. C. Tarbox, P. O. Box, No. 11, Gardiner, Me.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

At PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store will be sold low for cash, Finary and the strategy of the sold low for cash, Finary and the sold low for cash, Finary, all in cod repair and mostly new. Well watered by well are yellowed, and the productive. Situation for the strategy per person, and the sold low for cash, Finary, all in cod repair and mostly new. Well watered by well and the productive. Situation for the strategy per person, and the sold low for cash, Finary, all in cod repair and mostly new. Well watered by well and the productive. Situation for the sold low for cash, Finary, and the sold lo

LARGE ASSORTMENNT



AS BUILT AT HOUSICK FALLS N. Y. WOOD'S MOWERS. BEFORE THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT,

Were awarded the
First Prize, by the Boyal Agricultural Society of Engl.
Lines 1861 AFTER THE IMPROVEMENT.

First Prize by the Royal Agricultural Society of England Quadrenulai Trial) 1865. First prize at the United States National Agricultural Society, First prize at the United States National Agricultural Society, at every trial when e-supeting.

International Exhibition Medal, Paris, 1867.

Considering the magnitude and importance of these occasions—the prizes mentioned were awarded at trials—the great trials of the world, where these machines have compacted with the leading machines of every country, the argument strikes the more forcibly, establishing their superiority over all others.

Combining light draught, close cutting, simplicity in construction, portability, &c. They are uneaqualled.

MARMERS ATTENTION!

THE BEST FERTILIZER! NOW OR EVER MANUFACTURED AND offered to the Public. SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, Lately Improved and Pater HERBERT & HAIRSTON,

Under the Superint

BALTIMORE, MD Every Barrel and Bag Warranted. Price in Boston, \$60 00 per ton.

7 Send for a Book of Testimonials. Sold at Wholesal Retail by C. L. BARTLETT & CO., 16 Brond St., Boston, Mass.

ANDREW COE,

PERTILIZERS: The Subscribers are now prepared to fill orders for CUMBERLAND Raw Bone Phosphate of Lime!! REDUCTION IN PRICE OF \$5 PER TON.

Bradley's, Coe's & Lloyd's Phosphate! Lodi and Essex Poudrette. AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. KENDALL & WHITNEY, PORTLAND, ME.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES: CITY DRUG STORE.

Remember! YOU CAN FIND AT F. W. KINSMAN'S. Bradbury & Smith's Block,

(10 Doors north Post Office )
ALL GOODS KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE! Nearly opposite, Mrs. Hodges' Millinery Stor

DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR This Medicine is a NERVE TONIC. It stops the waste of vi-This Medicine is a NERVE TONIC. It stops the waste of vi-tality, braces the Nerves, and regulates the system. Sicepless-ness, 1ritability, Loss of Energy, loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Constipation, local Weakness, and a general failing of the mental and bodily functions, are the common indications of Nervous Dis-scase. Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator is a complete S-scide for all these troubles. It is also the beat, as it is also the most agree-able.

Remedy for Female Complaints. Ever offered to the public Prostration of Strength. Hysteria-retained, excessive, irregular or painful menses—yield to it

Mothers! we also commend this NEBVINE for use in the diseases which afflict children while Teething, as certain to afford quick and grateful relief. The suspefying Syrups, of which Option is the principal ingreatient, are dangerous to life, impair the functions of the stomach and bowels, and actually impede the healthy growth of your offspring. To cure wind seite, requilate the bowels soften the guns, and relieve pain, the NERVINE will always be found safe and efficient.

Don't use A mything Else! Don't use Anything Else! Tr Dodd's Ner H. B. STORER & CO., Proprietors, No. 75 Fulton St., New York.

TIO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. Scaled proposals will be received at the Office of David Cargill, Insurance agent, Granite Block, Augusta, up to Feb. 20th, for farnishing labor, material, mechanical workmanship, &c., required in taking down certain parts, moving, enlarging and theroughly rebuilding the Baptist Chuuch Edifice in Augusta. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids unless deemed entirely satisfactory.

The plans and specifications can be examined at the Office of the Architect, J. C. Tibetta, E.q., Hant's Block, Water St., by whom all needful information will be given.

L. PARSONS,
A. W. PHILBROOK,
HIRAM REED,
CHAS HAMLEN,
ELISHA PINKHAM,
Augusta, Jan. 29th, 1868.

Augusta, Jan. 29th, 1868. 1868. "EXCELLENT" 1868.

COOKING STOVE, For Coal or Wood. EXCELLENT"—FOR BAKING,

"EXCELLENT"—FOR ECONOMY,

"EXCELLENT"—FOR DURABILITY

TO BE FOUND.

E. D. NORCROSS, Agent,
No. 1, Smith's Block, Augusta. DIRIGO BUSINESS COLLEGE. LOCATED CORNER OF WATER AND OAK STREETS,

Augusta, Maine.

Designed for the benefit of those who wish to obtain a though Business Education.

Life Scholarship for Practical Business Course, For same, including higher English, Common English, three months, Penmanship, three months (any and evening), Penmanship, three months (evenings), Phonography, full course, Instruction given in Languages to all who desire it.
Lectures are given each week before the School. Students admitted at any time.
BESSEN'SS from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Evening Sessions from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Evening Sessions Monday, Wednesday and Friday, commencing at 7 o'clock.
For further information address either of the undersigned.
D. M. WAITT, Secretary.

7

OAK GROVE SEMINARY.

The Spring Team of this Institution will open 2d Mo. 18th and continue eleven weeks. For further particulars please send for circular. Address

E. COOK, Js.

Vassalboro', Me.

EAST CORINTH ACADEMY. The Spring Term of cleven weeks will commence Friday March 3d, 1868. G. U. FISHER, Principal; Miss F. L. Platt, Assistant; H. C. Prenuz, Teacher of Penmanship; Miss — —, Teacher of Music.

BELGRADE ACADEMY.

Belgrade, Jan. 20, 1858. 318 PER ORDER TRUSTEES. WATERVILLE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. The Spring term will begin Feb. 10th. For fuller information send for Catalogue. 8t8 J. H. Hanson, Principal. BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

BANGOR HOUSE, Banger,

The subscriber having lost a VALISE containing Women's Wearing Apparel, between Gardiner and Cooper's Mills,
The finder wil be well rewarded by giving information to the owner, or leaving the same at the Post Office at Cooper's Mills,
Jefferson, January, 1468. 368 RUTH A. DUNTON.

CONSTITUTION WATER

COR THE PARMERS! Oil Cake, Cotton Beed Meal, Bone meal, Mineral Salt, Shorts, Fine Feed, &c. \* Jso Grass and Field Seeds, Grasso. All the most approved Phesphates, Crashed and Ground bone, &c., for sale low either at wholesale or retail by JOHN McARTHUR.

No. 5 Williams Block.

Augusta, Jan. 20, 1868.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

ETNA INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

On the 1st day of January, 1868, to the State of Maine. Cupital Stock all Paid up, \$3,000,000,08

ASSETS AS FOLLOWS : Real Estate uninoumbered, Cash on hand, in Bank, and in agents hands, United States Securities, State, City and Town Stocks and Bonds, Bank and Trust, Co's Stocks, Railroad Co's. Stocks, 1,257,810 0

Mortgage Bonds, Loans on Real Estate, Mutual Insurance Co's. Scrip, 9,000.00 6,920.00 Total Assets, \$4,833,543.39 aggregate Amount at risk, Amount of Premium Notes, \$201,300,713.00 mount of Liabilities for unsettled Losses, 465,249.65 DAVID CARGILL, Agent for Augusta and vicinity. 3w7

NOW OPENING: A FINE ASSORTMENT OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS. FALL & WINTER TRADE, VERY LOW PRICES.

Please call and examine before purchasing, At No. 5 North's Block. FOWLER, HAMLEN & SMITH. WALDRON & TRUE, GROUND ROCK SALT,

rain Bags, Corn, Meal, Ryc, Oats, Shorts &c Nos. 4 and 5 Union Wharf, PORTLAND, ME. LOWE SEWING MACHINES.

For Family Sewing and Manufacturing. THE GOLD MEDAL At the Paris Exposition.

PLUMMER & WILDER. No. 59 Bromfield Street, Boston

THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST. MASON & WAMLIN, having been awarded a GRAND FIRST PRIZE MEDAL. for the Superiority of their Cabinet Organs at the Paris Exporition, in competition with the best makers of instruments of this cass from all countries, and having been Uniformly awarded the Highest Medals at the most important Industrial Exhibitions for series of years, with acarcely any exceptions, it AVE CEASED TO PLACE TREIR INSTRUMENTS IN COMPETITION at such exhibitions. They respectfully announce this fact that the public may not review wrong impressions from announcement of premiums taken by other makers.

Many celebrated European Organists have added their testimony to that or the great majority of the most eminent municums of this country to the Unequalled Excellence of the Masons & Hamslin Cabinet Organs.

Prices, \$75 to \$600 and upwards, each; uniform and invariable; and but little higher than those of greatly inferior instruments.

Circulars with full particulars to any address. THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST. Warerosms,-154 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. 595 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Combining the maximum of EFFICIENCY, DURAEILITY AND ECONOMY. Address 5m49 J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

DAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES. S. PAGE & CO., No. 2 Kennebec Row, Hallowell, Maine, offer at low prices 5 tons pure Ground White Lead, 3 tons No. 1 pure Ground White Lead, 1000 gallons Lioseed Oif, 300 gallons Coach and Furniture Varnish; and a general assortment of other

Paints.
They also have for sale 300 tons GROUND PLASTEB, for farming purposes, also 2 tons OIL MEAL for cattle.
May 7, 1867.
1y27 E. W, WHITEHOUSE, Attorney at Law. AND PATENT AGENT, For Augusta and vicioity, connected with Geo. E. Brown, so-citor of Patents, Washington, D. C. Persons wishing to make application for letters patent, caveats carefully written, inquiries

application for etters patent, cavears carefully written, loquities mare into delayed and rejected cases, appeals managed, and any business connected with the Patent Office, can have the same promptly attended to, at the office of E. W. WHITEHOUSE, corner of Bangor and Cony Streets, east side, Augusta, Mo. 52th TRUE'S POTATO PLANTER.

Baves the labor of 12 to 20 men. It has received the Grand Silver Medal of the American Institute, and first premiums at the New York and Vermont State Fairs, the New England Fair, International Fair at Norristown, Pa., and several others. It is recommended by S. E. Todd, Agricultural Editor, of N. Y. Times, J. Harris, writer of "Walks and Talks" in the American Agriculturist, and many others in everyl section of the Union, who have used them. Orders for Machines promptly filled. Western State for sale. Bend stams for pamphlet.

After having twenty-five years experience in Bec-keeping, and having proved the superiority of the Italian bees over the native bees. I am now prepared to furnish full swarms with movemble comb hives. Also, shall be prepared after June 1st, 1868, to furnish Queens. Purity of stock guarantied.

Persons desiring queens or Hives, or their Bees transferred the coming season, will do well to send in their orders soon; first come, first served. For further information, terms &c., send for circular.

R. D. PAUL, Apiculturist.

P. O. Address Farmington Falls, Me.

FARMERS INSURANCE! gainst shattered damages.

Apply to or address C. W. BOYNTON, Agent and Director,
Detroit, Me

PRICE 25 CENTS. Man's Mission on Earth, CONTAINING MORE THAN 100 PAGES,
Being a series of Lectures by Dr. R. J Jourdam, ilmetrative of
Manbood, and its decline, causes, and their removals Marriage,
its joys and sorrows, perfections and imperfections, with the laws,
which g wern the rearing of healthy children. Mailed free to all
parts of the United States. Address Becretary of the Parislan
Gallery of Anatomy, Boston, Mass.

137

Will rise; and so will bread made with WHEATON'S STICK YEAST. The case of its manufacture and the readiness with which it can be handled and stored for any length of time, to-gether with its ready sale, after great inducement to those desiring symployment. Directions sent to any address for fifty cents. Exclusive right to a Town. Five Dollars.

ALONZO WHEATON,
Boton, Mass.

I. W. TOWARD, M. D., Opposite the Methodist Church.

STOCK FOR SALE.

I have for sale thoroughbred Short Horn Bulls, Cows and Helfers, of various ages, bred from differ an flok boars fit for service. I shall also keep one of each kind for service at my place this season, on Cross's Hill.

Vassalbor. New. 20, 1867. 61 WARREN PERCIVAL.

THE MOST VALUABLE, RELIABLE AND CHEAPEST FERTILIZER KNOWN.

IN PIANOS.

Cheaper than ever before offered for the quality, may be seen at WELLS' FURNITURE STORE. Any person in want of an astrument had better call soon as they must be sold.

L. W. GRAFTON Agent.

The NEW ENGLAND CLOTHES-WBINGER and WASHER,
A new invention adapted to the wants and requirements of the
whole American people. They are for sale in Augusta at
WELLS' Furniture Ware Rooms. Gall and see them.

Aug. 12th, 1867.

36tf W. L. THOMPSON, M. D., Office and Residence State Street, CORNER OF GREEN.

Office Hours from 2 to 3 P. M. AUGUSTA DYE-HOUSE.

JOHN P. ANKERLOO, Proprietor.

THROUGH TICKETS --- TO THE-

-VIA THE-Grand Trunk Railway, For reliable information or Tickets, e il at the GENERAL TICKET OFFICE Portland & Kennebec R. R., Augusta, Me., and at the principal stations on the line of the Portland and Ker

shee Railroad. 7 J. W. CLAPP, Agent. PORTLAND & KENNEBEC B. R. Winter Arrangement. Nov. 11, 1867 Winter Arrangement. Nov. 11, 1867
Passenger Train for Portland and Boston leaves Augusta daily at 11 a. M., and on Mondays only, at 5.30 A. M.; for Waterville, Skowhegan and Bangor daily, at 4.10 P. M. Trains are due at Augusta from Bangor, de, at 10.55 A. M., from Portland daily, at 4.00 P. M., and on Saturdays only, at 11.15 P. M. Freight trains for Portland and Boston leave Augusta daily at 8.15 and 9.00; for Skowhegan daily at 1.30 P. M. Saturdays only, as low by this route to Lewiston, Waterville, Kendall's Mills and Bangor, as by the Maior Central Road; and tickets purchased in Boston for Maine Central Road; and tickets purchased in Boston for Maine Central Stations are good for a passage of this line. purchased in Boston for Maine Central Etations are good for a passage of this line.

Passengers for Bangor, Neuport, 4c., will purchase tickets to Kondall? Mills only, and after taking the cars of the Portland and Kennebec Road, the Conductor will furnish tickets, and make the fare the same through to Portland or Boston as vis the Maine Central Road.

PORTLAND & NEW YOR Steamship Company. SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The splendid and fast Steamer Dirige, Capt H. Susawood and Franconia. Capt. W. W. Susawood, will, until farther and Franconin. Capt. W. W. BHERWOOD, WHI, until larther notice, run as follows.

Leave Galt's wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATUEDAY, at 4 P M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'dlock P. M.

Those vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passongers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage, in State for travelors between New York and Paules. Passage, in claire
Boom, \$600. Cabin passage, \$500. Meals extra.
Goods forwarded by this floe to and from Montreal, Quebec,
Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eassport and \$E. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as
early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or pussage apply to EMERY & FOX, Galt's Wharf, Portland. J. F. AMES, Pier 38 East River. GRAPES! GRAPES!!

and place these spiendid Vines within the reach of every one who has a garden.

The subscribers would respectfully announce to all wanting Grape Vines the coming Spring, that they have on hand a large and spiendid stock of the popular hardy varieties, which they offer absolutely at Nursery W hole sale Prices.

They have also a small but choice stock of WHITE GRAPH and OHERRY CURANTS, and GOOSEBERRIES, which they offer at prices correspondingly low.

The attention of ail, and especially Nurserymen and Dealers is invited. Great inducements are offered to cluba. Send for price circular containing club rates.

They have for sale at their Nursery, a fine stock of all the leading varieties of Apple Trees.

Don't forget to write in season, to

R. G. & G. H. CUASE,

Buckfield, Maine.

LAVANTED, AGENTS, \$75 to \$200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to in-reduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMI-

FARM FOR SALE.

The Parm owned by the late Dr. J. M. MILLI-KN, in Scarboro'. Baid Farm is situated on the main road leading from Saco to Porliand, within 1 mile of the Depot and 3½ miles of Old Orchard Beach. It comprises about 200 acres: woodland, tiliage, pasturage and marsh—is in excellent order; as are also the buildings, consisting of a substantial brick house, with all farming conveniences, ample burn woodshed, &c, and a good well of water. There are two fine orchards with choice varieties of apples, pears and grapes.

This Parm will be sold entire or in lots, to suit purchasers. It is a desirable location for a Physician, or for any one wishing for a pleasant country residence.

AUGUSTA HOUSE, State Street, Augusta, Me.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the well known Vance Farm, situated on the road from Rendfield corner to Kent's Hill, containing about 125 acres of excellent land suitably divided into mowing, pasture tiliage and wood land, with buildings of every description for a first class farm. Anyone in want of such a farm will do well to examine this before purchasing. For particulars call on the subscriber on the premises, or Hon. A. P. Morrilla, at the Factory Office.

Readfield, Nov. 12, 1867. 501 JOHN O. DEARRORN.

FARM FOR SALE.

Bituated i mile from South China Village, containing 150 acres with good buildings; cuts this season about 4f cons of hay. It has pasture enough for 25 head of cattle; large wood to of young and cid growth (ship timber &c.,); also, a good orchard, an inexhaustable supply of muck within 100 rods of the barn; farms is in good condition, well fenced and well watered. For terms apply to GEO. R. WEEKS, Sept. 24, 1867. 43tt Office over Post Office, Augusta, Mc.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

Sells at sight to every lady. Profits 150 per cent. The best chance yet offered to those out of employment. Samples with directions sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money returned. Send tor sample, or toclose red stamp for price list. Address 1m6 O. N. CH. SE. \$1 Washington St. Boston.

Of Books and Fancy Goods for the Holidays, for sale by R. FENNO & SON.

RAGS! RAGS!
Wanted 20 tons of PAPER STOCK in exchange for Goods by
BALLARD & CHASE,
Augusta, Nov. 11, 1867. 49 Union Block, Water Street.

1 0.000 ACRES LAND WARRANTS at highest cash rates wanted immediately. Apply or address WM HOBBS, Jr. is 354tf 10 State St. Boston, Mass.

AT PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE

Is the finest agerment in this city of Hair Brushes, Clothes,
Teeth and Nail Brusses, Pomades, Hair Oils and Restorers, Lubins and other c. olse Perfumeries, and every thing of Toilet and
fancy goods usuam, kept by Druggists, SOLD LOW.

4tf

50 tons of IRON wanted. Also all kinds w metals, by BALLAND & CHASE, Augusta, Nov 11, 1267. '49 Union Block, Water Street

AT CITY DRUG STORE!

Can be found a fine Assertment of Standard Medicines, Drogs, Fine Tolled and Famous Articus, Choice Perfames, &c., LOW FOR UABL.

J. W. KINSMAN.

10 Boars north Plat Office.

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entra road.

Stages leave Kendall's Mills, Skowhegan, Vassalboro', Augusta and Bath, for the principal towns North and East on their routes.

Augusta, Nov. 5 1867.

W. HATCH. Sup't.

Vory best Varieties for this Climate.

CONCORD, HABTFORD PROLIFIC, DELAWARE, DIANA, ADIRONDAC, IONA &c. &c.
All are fond of this luecious and delicate fruit, and every one
who has a spot of land should and will raise it when he can procure the Vines at Nursery Wholesale prices.

Now is the time to prepare for Spring Planting; secure your
Vines at once, at the extreme low prices that defy competition,
and place these splendid Vines within the reach of every one who
has a garden.

To 10 \$200 per more, everywhere, make saw, tenner, the troduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will skitch, hem. fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider is a most superior manner. Price only \$18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any machine that will seve a stronger, more beautiful, or more electic seam than ours. It makes the "Elasti: Lock Skitch." Every second skitch can be out, and still the cht. cannot be realled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from \$75 to \$200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address ECOMB & CO., PITTEBURG, FA., or BOSTON, MASS.

CAI TION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming CAI TION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

J. H. KLING, Proprietor. Transient rates from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. Free carriage to add from the cars and boats.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in North Vassalboro', about 2 of a mile East of Lang's Factory, containing 50 acres of land divided into tilling, pasure and wood sufficient for fuel, with dwelling house, sheds and carriage house, two large barns and two wells of water; also adjoining 80 acres with 1900 to 1500 cords of wood, some pine and hemlock timber and a good lot of cedar. Will sell separate or all together, laquire of DEANE PRAY, augusta, Mc.

EGR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his house and store, situated in the south part of Rumford, at the foot of Zircon mountain about one mile frem the Zircon House. The lot comprises one acre of land on which the buildings are situated, is in a good state of cultivation and has on it six young apple trees, and a good well of soft water. The above stand is well situated for trade, and if desirable, more land can be had cheap and near by. For information apply to Chas. For, kast Rumford or to the subscriber at West Sunner.

C. L. HOW ARD.

Dec. 5th, 1867.

Hogic's Enamel Complexion Powders. New, elegant and harmless. Unequated for the todet or the nursery. Price 53 cents. Mystikos. or Bagie's Mystic Hair Tint. Any shade. No washing. One preparation. All aunoyances of old-fashioned hair dye svoided. Price \$1.50 and \$1.00 Bogie's Hyperion Fluid, for dressing the hair, his Electric Hair Dye, and Wigs and Hair work, surpass all others W. BOGLE, 202 Washington St., Boston.

Sm1

Hungarian Balsam, West's Botanic Balsam, Coe's Balsam, Warren's Balsan, Hali's Balsam, Alien's Lung Balsam, Balsam Wild Cherry, Cherry Pectoral, Wood's Lung Balsam, Arabian Balsam, Pulmonary Balsam, &c., for aale at FULLER's Drug Store.

Of Thermometers, just received from the manufacturer for sale by E. FENNO & SON. HAIR RESTORERS.

MARMERS AND FARMER'S SONS. Wanted to ensure in a business, during the Fall and Winter, saying from \$150 to \$200 per month. Address
ZEIGLER, MCURDY & Co.,
Sm51\* No. 814 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WE ARE STILL DYEING,

### Boetry.

BY THE FIRE.

No, darling, I am not crying, I have not been thinking at all: I've been watching the fire flames flash and leap, and the ember crumble and fall:
No, I am not cool or tired, and my head does not aske, not much No more than an old, old wound might do, just shrinking from

pathetic grace,
If once one loved it, would haunt ones life, like the ring of a beau
tiful rhyme: Did you ever silence by reason or will, that mystical, music

If I sold dear,—it is in idleness all that I picture is there to-day I'll I hold my lips to catch the words the parting lips would my In idleness all, or in something worse, for a quiet woman to do, I forgot that my girlhood is gone, you see, as I sit in the gloam

ing biase; Speak, till the quiet music soothes the dull unceasing pain, Till the phantom fades from the caverned coals, and the from the weary brain.

Surely the steady love of a life will banish these fever dreams.

—Tinsley's Magazine.

### Our Story-Teller.

### MAD'S CHRISTMAS ADVENTURE.

BY SARAH TYLER.

"Miss West, I will thank you to see that the school-books and the school-work are in their proper places, and the schoolroom locked for the helidays." The speaker, Miss Sandys, proprietor of Carter-hill school, and Miss West the governess. The season was Christmas, and the children, without an exception,

Christmas, and the children, without an exception, had departed rejoioing.

With a sense of liberty as keen as the children's, but with a glee of a decidedly soberer kind, Miss West executed the commission, and then took her place beside her superior at the parlor-fire.

Miss Sandys was quite an elderly woman. She was over fifty, and had grown gray in the service. Her features, even in her prime, had teen gaunt, like the rest of her person. But she had mellowed with age, and had become what the Germans call charakteris-

me what the Germans call charakteri tisch, and what we may call original and sagacious She dressed well—that is, soberly and substantially in soft wools or strong silks, as she possibly did not find it easy to do in her youth. She was stately, if somewhat stiff, in her deportment. At present she felt intoxicated at the prospect of enjoying for ten days the irresponsibility of private life.

Miss West had not by any means attained the Indian summer of Miss Sandys. She was still in the more trying transition stage. In saits of shady hole.

more trying transition stage. In spite of shady hollows in the cheeks, and the haggard lines about the mouth, she was a young woman yet. Indeed, had it not been for those hollows and lines, she would have been pretty-as she was when the clear cheeks had no wanness in their paleness, but were round and soft; when the straight mouth pouted ever so little, and the sharp eyes were bright, and the fine dark hair was profuse instead of scauty. But she laid no claim to prettiness now, and dressed as plainly as feminine pro-

As she sat in the linen and drugget-covered parlor, which was a drawing-room when in full-dress, she could not help a half-conscious restraint creeping over her. But this was not because Miss Sandys was an ogress, rather because she herself had grown semi-pro-fessional even in holiday trim. She looked in the compressed in the high, old fashioned grate, and won-dered how she would pass the coming idle week. She had spent a good many idle weeks at Carter-hill be-

ted to sea-captains in novels, nay, enjoined upon them.
He was apt to be broad in his jokes and to use unwarrantable expressions, for which he bent his shock head
in penitent apology the moment after he had used
them. "It is the effect of bad habits, Kirsten and

acquaintances, and scrambled with her dramatis persone through the strong situations of a servant's history.

Nevertheless the manner of the Berwicks was not without the refreshing influence of common, rude fresh air. They were not exceptionally coarse-minded, but unluckily they were neither strong nor fine minded. They were ponderous, clumsy beings, and although they are not exceptionally coarse-minded, but unluckily they were neither strong nor fine minded. They were ponderous, clumsy beings, and although they are ponderous of the strong of the strength of characters and circumstances, and as pupils they are mostly affectionate as well as interesting. I must remain indebted for your good opinion, and you have my best wishes for your future welfare, but I beg to decline your—gratuitous" (Miss West had written the word, but she changed it into—not gracious, but) "generous offer. Without offence to you, old times do not come again.

Believe me, yours very sincerely, M. West."

Miss West read her letter, and circumstances, and as pupils they are mostly affectionate as well as interesting. I must remain indebted for your good opinion, and you have my best wishes for your future welfare, but I beg to decline your—gratuitous" (Miss West had written the word, but she changed it into—not gracious, but) "generous offer. Without offence to you, old times do not come again.

Believe me, yours very sincerely, M. West." compressed in the high, old fashioned grate, and wondered how she would pass the coming idle week. She had spent a good many idle weeks. She had spent a good many idle weeks at Carter-hill before; but they always came upon her afresh with a sense of strangeness, bringing at the same time a tide of old associatiations.

Miss Sandys was a blunt woman by nature and it was only by great effort that she had become fine-edged. So she said to Miss West, with a sort of naive, abruptness, "I'll tell you what, Miss West, we'll have cake to tea, because there'are only you and I, and it is the first night of the helidays; and we'll have a strong cup, since we have all the teapot to ourselves. I think I shall try my hand this week at some of my old tea-oake and pies and things which my mother

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

betrayed this yearning and pining to the world at large, you are very much mistaken. As has been told she had the right chord of genuine nobility and generosity in her, and she labored to fit her cross to her own back, so that it might not overshadow and prush others. Her fingers went nimbly about her gifts—trifting things, only enough to gladden simple hearts. She gratified Miss Sandys by praising her rusty accomplishments in cookery; she uttered a jest or two for the benefit of Jenny and Menie, who had a liking for her, though they called her "scornful;" and she brought in holly and box from the garden to decorate the sitting rooms. The last move, however, proved

brought in holly and box from the garden to decorate the sitting rooms. The last move, however, proved nearly a failure, for there was one little pink and white blossom of lauristinus, which had ventured out in a sheltered nook, though half its leaves were blanched ashen grey. It somehow or other raised such a tide of sentiment in her as all but overcame her.

Miss West desired work for this reason, and she got work, and tolerably hard work too, for besides completing her New Year's gifts, she had to help to entertain Captain and Mrs. Berwick.

The visitors were so vulgar, according to fine people, that they were not even sensible of their own vulgarity. And so good-natured were they, that they were not offended because cousin Sandys did not invite them with any of the genteel parents of her pupils. They took this reserved hospitality as a complimentary admission of their kinsmanship. But they were not intrinsically more coarse-minded than many dukes and duchesses. Captain Berwick, it is true, was nautical in his tone, and talked shop, but that is permitted to see captains in novels, nay, epjoined upon them. However, thought of the placed to the placed that all the nonsense about old maids, their humiliations, their foriorn condition, and their humiliations, their foriorn condition, and their difficult to please than a girl, and is not to be led on her feet by a few impertinently recalled reminiscences, nor to be won by the tardy wag of a finger. She would teach Bill Nairne a lesson undreampt of in his phillosophy—that all the nonsense about old maids, their humiliations, their forlorn condition, and their desperate welcoming of late offers, was wholly false. She selected the smallest sheet of note-paper from the packet lying beside the exercises in her desk, and

Peggy," he would cry; "you women know nothing of bad habits any more than of bad words."

Mrs. Berwick was a particularly round-eyed woman, and was plump and ruddy where the captain was battered and weather-beaten. She placed the scene of most of her narratives in the kitchens of her acquaintances, and scrambled with her dramatis percent through the strong situations of a servary, his

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and mine after all? I might have been another man If I had got you long ago, Mad."

Would you have been a better and a happier man, Bill? Could I do anything for you yet? Answer me truly," she said, hurriedly heaping the self-forgetful quivering sentences one upon another.

"Anything!" exclaimed big Bill Nairne with intense conviction and hyperbole, more excusable than his old prudence and fickleness. "Anything! Mad, you could do everything with me and with little Bill and Bob. We should no longer be egotistical and frivolous, with you to keep us right, you good, single-hearted Mad."

Miss Sandys was entitled to say. "You have come

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lous, with you to keep us right, you good, single-hearted Mad."

Miss Sandys was entitled to say, "You have come out this Christmas, Miss West. I shan't allow my assistant to be taken off her satirical staid feet another Christmas. I'll lock the next one up for the holidays. It is all those holidays; you would never have thought of such foolish things had you been busy teaching.—
I'll lock the next one up, or I'll send her to her friends who will live, I trust, in some peaceful valley, where there are no old acquaintances, or for that matter, men of any kind, I shall, indeed, Miss West, for I hate changes." Miss Sandys has not to dread changed much longer. Asister of Miss West's came and supplied her place, and lived so long with Miss Sandys has not to dread changed that she closed her superior's eyes like a dutiful daughter, and succeded in the good will of Carter thill school.

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### My Mother.

I don't like to talk against my mother, but I feel bound to expose her unequal manner of dealing with members of the family. We are a large family. Some members of the family. We are a large family. Some of us are weak, others strong; some of us are inclined to be steady and well behaved, others too are dissolute. What puzzles me is the partiality which my mother shows towards certain of her children, and the harshness with which she treats others. One of my big brothers stays up until about four o'clock every morning, drinks twelve or thirteen hot whiskey punches, and in the morning my mother simply the strong formular to the country.)

448

C. E. CHAMBERDAR, FIRE.

ORNILEMEN:—We, the undersigned, Whotesale Druggists, having for many years sold your Vegetable Pulmoarry Balance, and pulmonary Complaints. We know of no medicine which has desrvedly sustance so high a reputation for se long a term of years" (Signed by the oldest and largest houses in the country.) Get the genuine. punches, and in the morning my mother simply pinches his ear and says, "Oh you naughty boy!" punches, and in the morning my mother simply pinches his ear and says, "Oh you naughty boy!"
One of my younger brothers ate a small slice of roast pork the other day, and thus offended my mother. She, almost immediately after discovering what he had done, flew at him like a tigrees, and commenced punching him in the abdomen. He protested, but in vain, my mother was enraged. In eating pork he had committed an unpardonable sin, though many of my other brothers might devour the whole hog with impunity. My mother is very eccentric. One of my brothers pretends that it is very easy to please her. He says she has laid down certain plain, easily understandible laws for our guidance, and if we follow them strictly we shall never get spanked. He told one of

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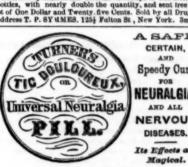
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Probate Notices. ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1868.

D. M. HUWARD, Trustee under the will of James N Cooper, late of Pittston, deceased having presented his account for allowance, and also his request to be discharge a from that trust; and Adeine Redington, having by her petition, requested the appointment of W. H. F. Tower as trustee in his stead:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper princted in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be allowed and the prayer of said potition granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burron, Register,

Attest: J. Bunron, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of OATHERINE E. WEBBER, lais of Vassalborough, in the County of Kennebec, deconsed, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are dearred to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to January 13, 1868.

74 JOHN H. LOWELL.

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